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Margrethe Is Queen

King Frederik IX Of Denmark Dead

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—King Frederik IX, the easygoing and popular monarch who ruled Denmark for a quarter of a century, died tonight at the age of 72, the court announced.

The king, who suffered an acute heart attack, Jan. 3, will be succeeded by his 31-year-old daughter, Princess Margrethe. She will be Denmark's first reigning female sovereign.

News of the king's death was given in a brief announcement from the court at 10:24 p.m. "It said: "King Frederik IX died in the City Hospital here tonight."

King Frederik was surrounded by his family as he



Margrethe on the way to the hospital.

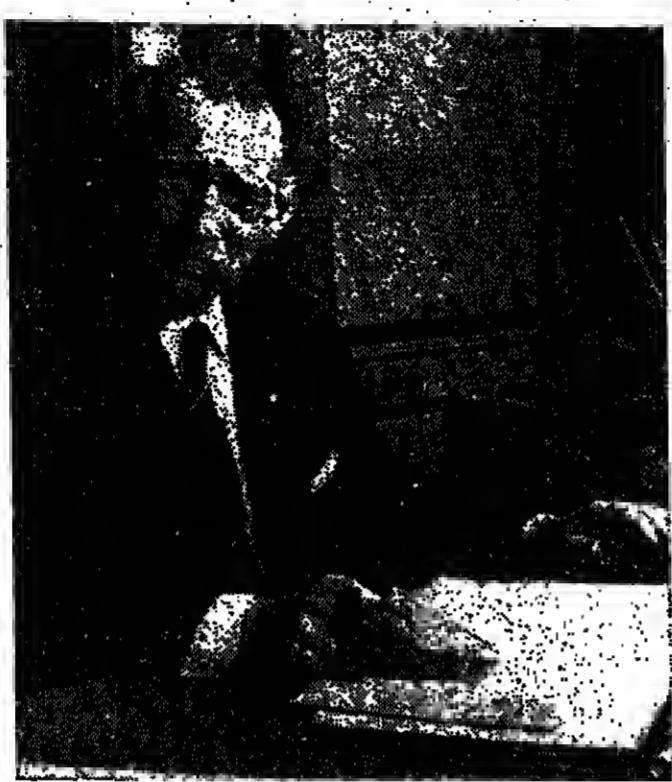
Princess Benedikte and Prince Richard. The queen and her three daughters spent about an hour at the hospital this morning, and returned again this afternoon to stay. Watchers kept a silent vigil outside the hospital throughout the frosty day. The funeral will be at the 12th-century cathedral at nearby Roskilde, traditional burial place of Danish monarchs. Princess Margrethe succeeds to the throne automatically

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ley on his deathbed. He spent the last hours of his life in a coma after the blood circulation in his brain began to fail on Wednesday. He died at 7:30 p.m.

At his bedside were his Swedish-born wife, Queen Ingrid, 61, and the royal couple's three daughters and their husbands—the elder daughter, Margrethe and Prince Henrik, Queen Anne-Marie of Greece and King Constantine, and

Princess Benedikte and Prince Richard. The queen and her three daughters spent about an hour at the hospital this morning, and returned again this afternoon to stay. Watchers kept a silent vigil outside the hospital throughout the frosty day. The funeral will be at the 12th-century cathedral at nearby Roskilde, traditional burial place of Danish monarchs. Princess Margrethe succeeds to the throne automatically



King Frederik IX of Denmark

but before assuming full authority, she has to sign a solemn declaration pledging to adhere to the constitution.

The king was taken ill at the new year with influenza and a lung infection. On Jan. 3 he was rushed to Copenhagen City Hospital after suffering the heart attack.

He regained his strength at the end of last week but on Monday his doctors announced a relapse, and his condition deteriorated steadily. The state funeral, customarily nine days after a monarch's death, is expected to bring several of Europe's crowned heads and many other dignitaries to Denmark.

Princess Margrethe will be proclaimed queen from the balcony of the Christiansborg Palace tomorrow. Ritzau Bureau, the Danish news agency, said she would be titled Margrethe II, although her namesake who ruled Scandinavia in the 14th century was "Guardian of the Realm," and never crowned queen. In those days there was no female right of accession.

'Improper Activities' Charged

Russia Expels Congressman; U.S. Terms It a 'Grave Step'

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today ordered the expulsion of a U.S. congressman, Rep. James H. Scheuer, for having engaged in "improper activities." The United States termed the expulsion a "grave step not helpful to relations."

The action, believed to be the first involving an elected U.S. official, followed the brief detention of Rep. Scheuer by the Moscow police two days ago while he was visiting a Jewish family that had been refused permission to emigrate to Israel.

In a telephone call from Leningrad, shortly after he had learned of the Soviet order, Rep. Scheuer, a New York City Democrat, said:

"I understand I am being expelled for encouraging Soviet citizens to emigrate. I did have social contacts with some who want to leave, but they had made up their minds long before I arrived."

In Washington, the State Department said it deplored the expulsion and added that it "would not be helpful to relations." A department spokesman, Charles W. Bray, declined to speculate on what action the United States might take in protest. The White House had no comment on the expulsion.

Mr. Scheuer, 51 years old, came to the Soviet Union as a member of a congressional study group for a two-week tour of educational institutions. He stayed on in a private capacity after the tour ended Wednesday.

No Embassy Speculation

The U.S. Embassy, in announcing the Soviet action, declined to speculate on its long-range effects. The expulsion comes when the Soviet Union and the United States have sought to improve relations in preparation for President Nixon's planned visit to Moscow next May.

An embassy spokesman said that Thompson R. Buchanan, the political counselor, had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry, where Georgi M. Korniyenko, chief of the United States section, had demanded that Mr. Scheuer leave the Soviet Union immediately. He plans to fly from Leningrad to Stockholm tomorrow.

Mr. Buchanan expressed regret that the Soviet authorities should have taken such a "grave step" and added that this would "not be helpful to relations" between the two countries. He then added:

"The political counselor pointed out that, insofar as the embassy is aware, Congressman Scheuer did nothing more than visit certain Jews whose addresses had been given him in the United States. To the American Embassy, knowledge, there was no Soviet law prohibiting such visits."

According to the spokesman, Mr. Korniyenko held a sheaf of documents, indicating that they represented material harmful to the Soviet Union that had been

distributed by Rep. Scheuer. Mr. Buchanan was not given an opportunity to examine the papers, the embassy said.

There have been unconfirmed reports that Bibles and literature dealing with the position of Jews in the Soviet Union had been

brought to the Soviet Union by a member of the congressional study group. Rep. Scheuer, in response to newsmen's questions, has denied carrying such material.

The Soviet authorities are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff as he arrived at Rome airport Friday.

Mintoff in a Surprise Trip to Rome For Last-Minute Malta Negotiations

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Britain and NATO started new negotiations here with Malta's prime minister, Dom Mintoff, late tonight to seek a settlement of the dispute over military bases on the Mediterranean island.

Mr. Mintoff met with the British defense minister, Lord Carrington, and the NATO sec-

retary-general, Joseph Luns of the Netherlands, after 10:30 p.m., a little more than an hour before the deadline he had set for the withdrawal of all British forces from his small island state.

Mr. Mintoff arrived in Rome early this afternoon in a surprise trip in response to a last-minute mediation effort by NATO. He conferred for several hours with Italian government leaders.

Lord Carrington and Mr. Luns

arrived in Rome in a Royal Air Force Comet jet plane from Brussels. From Ciampino Airport, they were driven straight to the Palazzo Chigi, the office of the Italian premier.

The two conferred briefly with Premier Emilio Colombo and Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro. Then Mr. Mintoff joined the meeting and agreed with Lord Carrington and Mr. Luns to begin formal talks tomorrow morning.

When Mr. Mintoff left the Palazzo Chigi after the 15-minute parley tonight, newsmen asked him what his first impression was. "My first impression—we have started," he said.

The United States was not directly involved in the Rome talks on Malta, but was understood to have helped arrange them. Washington is known to be interested not so much in securing continued use of Malta's facilities by forces of Britain and the alliance as in denying the bases on the strategic island to the Soviet Mediterranean fleet.

A seven-day airlift by which 7,000 women and children of British servicemen's families were evacuated from Malta was completed yesterday. London had notified Mr. Mintoff earlier that the 9,500 men of the British military services on the island would also leave "with all reasonable speed" but that it did not feel bound by his deadline.

The British contention is that a \$26-million payment that Mr. Mintoff accepted last September covered use of the bases until the end of March. Last month, he suddenly asked for an additional \$21-million payment if British

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Aldrin, of First Moon Walk, Is Retiring From Air Force

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Astronaut Edwin E. (Buzz) Aldrin Jr., who made man's first landing on the moon along with Neil Armstrong aboard Apollo 11, announced today he is retiring from the Air Force, probably in July.

Col. Aldrin, 41, told reporters at the Pentagon that nine years as an astronaut had kept him away from the military and hurt his long-range chances of promotion. He had left the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in July to command the Aerospace Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Col. Aldrin, a native of Montclair, N.J., refused to say what he will do after he retires, but described it as "a new and challenging field."

"What I'm considering doesn't involve NASA or industry in a space-oriented way," Col. Aldrin said.

Cites Change

Col. Aldrin said it has been 10 years since he was on active duty in the Air Force—as a fighter wing commander in West Germany—and that he discovered when he became commander at Edwards that things had changed.

"I am quite certain I'm the only person who has been commander of that school who is not a graduate of it," Col. Aldrin said.

"I discovered that, in considering further progression in the Air Force on a long term basis, those 10 years put me at a considerable disadvantage compared to my contemporaries, who had attended the service schools and held a variety of commands."

Meanwhile, Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, who helped put Col. Aldrin on the moon, today resigned as director of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston. He was succeeded by his former deputy, Christopher C. Kraft Jr.

Mr. Gilruth, 58, director of the manned space flight program, since it began in 1961, was appointed to the newly created position of director of key personnel development for NASA.

Mr. Kraft, 47, was the flight

director of America's first manned space flight, the suborbital ride of Alan B. Shepard in 1961.

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Edwin E. Aldrin

Mujibur Approves U.S. Aid If Offered Without 'Strings'

By Lewis M. Simons

DAKKA, Jan. 14 (WP).—Acknowledging the desperate condition of the Bangladesh economy, Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman said today that his new country would accept direct assistance from the United States if such aid were offered.

"I will accept anything anyone gives me to save my people," Sheikh Mujibur said in reply to a question at his first news conference since returning Monday from nine and one-half months' captivity in West Pakistan.

"But," he cautioned, "not with any strings attached." Sheikh Mujibur did not elaborate on what he considered "strings." However, his assertion that he would accept direct government-to-government U.S. aid was a clear departure from policies stated by members of the interim government which stepped down Wednesday.

Until today, government officials have repeatedly stated that the only way U.S. assistance would be accepted here would be through the channels of the United Nations and international voluntary agencies.

While opening the door to Washington, Sheikh Mujibur went to far greater pains to emphasize his aim of making Bangladesh nonaligned. Several times he said that he wanted to make the new country "the Switzerland of the East." He also repeated that both he and his government believed in a foreign policy of "friendship to all and malice toward none."

Illustrating this policy, Sheikh Mujibur extended an invitation to the Peking government to recognize Bangladesh, as well as offering special thanks to India and the Soviet Union for their (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Entry in EEC Of Four Now Seen Certain

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Enlargement of the European Economic Community to 10 nations was all but assured today when Norway accepted conditions for joining, and Denmark completed entry negotiations. Britain became ready to tie up on Monday the remaining loose ends of an accord and Ireland formally accepted most of the EEC entry formula.

Britain and negotiators for the six—as the EEC has been called because of the number of its members to date—today resolved, as expected, the issue that was the major remaining hurdle as of last night: the free movement of British laborers within the Common Market.

The Netherlands and West Germany had feared that too many British citizens from the Commonwealth would take advantage of the EEC's guarantee of the free movement of labor within the market, and would flood those two countries.

The issue was resolved, informally, by British agreement to limit the number of British citizens who would be attached to its pact when the four candidates' entry treaties are signed Jan. 22.

A "safeguard" The British entry treaty, like those of Ireland, Denmark and Norway, will provide for the free movement within the Market of member nations' workers, but will include a "safeguard clause"—one that will permit special EEC action if too many British subjects move to the Continent to seek work. The Continental fear is that Commonwealth citizens will be attracted to Europe by the high social-security benefits of the original six.

The British-Market accord on what is called the "nationality" issue was reached at a meeting that was kept brief today because (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gen. Elazar Warns of Future Retaliation Israelis Raid 5 Miles Into Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Israeli troops staged what a local newspaper here termed "the deepest-ever infantry strike" inside Lebanon last night in retaliation for guerrilla attacks against civilian border settlements.

An announcement said a raiding party blew up two buildings, used as guerrilla staging areas, in the village of Kafra, five miles

north of the Israeli-Lebanese cease-fire line. It was the second large-scale Israeli punitive raid against Lebanese-based guerrillas in three days, and Israeli's chief of staff warned of more if guerrilla raids continued.

The announcement said the raiding force suffered no casualties in the action which came

in response to the "continuing attacks from Lebanese territory against Israeli civilian settlements."

The newspaper Ma'ariv said the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, met the raiders upon their return and commended them.

According to the newspaper, the raiders carried out all their objectives despite the rocky and hilly terrain and persistent rain and fog. It said the raiders blew up the targeted buildings along with their occupants, but no estimate of guerrilla losses was given.

Warning by Elazar

Later, Gen. Elazar warned Lebanon to curb the guerrilla attacks from its territory or face more punitive raids that would give it nothing but disaster.

"The Israeli armed forces will keep after the guerrillas if they keep up their attacks along the Lebanese border," he said.

"We shall decidedly not be satisfied with mere defense measures," Gen. Elazar said. "Just as in the past we have acted against attempts to do injury from across the border, we shall hit the terrorist bases and pursue the terrorists on foot, by vehicle and with fire—with the aim of removing them from the border."

"This terrorist activity around the villages and from bases located within them is liable to bring disaster upon the villages of south Lebanon, and it is our hope that the Lebanese authorities and their army will understand the seriousness of the matter and do their very best to prevent such a grave development."

The chief of staff said 4,000 Arab guerrillas are now based in southern Lebanon. In the past two months they have launched 25 attacks against Israeli border settlements, he said.

"The terrorist organizations are supported by Libya, and have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Sidky Reportedly to Replace Fawzi as Egyptian Premier

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Premier Mahmoud Fawzi will be replaced shortly by Industry Minister Aziz Sidky as part of a presidential plan to put the home front on a war footing, political sources said today.

Foreign Minister Mahmoud Elad said the move would be permanent, and would flood those two countries.

The semiofficial Al-Ahram

newspaper said President Anwar Sadat would submit the names of a reshuffled cabinet to a meeting Sunday of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union for review. The cabinet will be announced publicly sometime after that meeting.

The Socialist Union is Egypt's only political party.

Three Vacancies

The reshuffle will also fill three ministerial portfolios now vacant—housing, maritime transport and supply—the sources said.

They said the shake-up was part of Mr. Sadat's plans to put the domestic front on a war footing and would be followed by economic steps, including curbs on domestic consumption and other austerity measures.

Mr. Fawzi is to be replaced, the sources said, not because Mr. Sadat is displeased with his performance but because he needs a younger man as premier at this critical stage. Mr. Fawzi is 71 and Mr. Sidky is 51.

Mr. Fawzi will become joint vice-president with Hussein el-Shafel, they said. Mohammed Abdel Salam el-Zayat, first secretary of the Socialist Union's Central Committee, may also join the cabinet, they added.

Steering mechanism that sources say may be applicable to a jet trainer Israel manufactures or for what is called the Super Mirage fighter is developing.

Israel is also known to be interested in getting the rights to build the J-79 jet engine, which is used to power Phantom F-4 fighter-bombers in the Israeli Air Force. The same engine is being used on prototypes of the Super-Mirage, officials say.

Officials said the administration was willing to help Israel become less dependent on the United States for arms for a number of reasons.

To the extent that Israel could build tanks, planes and other advanced weapons, the officials point out, there would be less occasion for outcry in the Arab

world over shipments of U.S. arms to Israel.

And a more advanced arms industry would put Israel in a better position, through sales to other countries, to finance more of its own defense needs.

The United States is committed to preventing an arms imbalance between Israel and its Arab neighbors. But officials stressed that Washington would have to make sure that Israel's military exports did not run counter to U.S. foreign policy objectives and that assistance was not provided that would advance Israel's suspected development of nuclear weapons.

In the nuclear test ban treaty and the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the United States pledged

not to help nations obtain nuclear weapons.

Some officials said that to the extent Israel became independent of U.S. supplies, Washington's diplomatic leverage would be reduced. Others argued that this leverage had never been very effective, and that a friendlier atmosphere between the two countries might increase U.S. influence.

The danger, of course, was that the United States might see anger Arab opinion that it would lose what influence it still had in Cairo and other Arab capitals.

Perhaps because of this danger, there was no announcement of the signing on Nov. 1 of the memorandum of understanding between Defense Department officials and Samuel Dror, director of the Israeli purchasing mission, with offices in New York

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U.S. Will Help Israel to Seek More Self-Sufficiency in Arms

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Defense and State Department officials said yesterday that the Nixon administration had decided to help Israel move toward greater self-sufficiency in the production of major weapons.

The first step in this direction, they said, was the unannounced signing of a memorandum of understanding in November under which the United States agreed to provide technical and manufacturing assistance to Israel's arms industry. The signing was made public today by the State Department.

Knowledgeable officials said that while the understanding did not specify what weapons were to be included in the program, it set up "streamlined procedures" for U.S. consideration of Israeli requests.

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Memo of Understanding Is Signed Quietly

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Military Imprisons Civilians

Ghana Jailing Its Former Leaders

ACCRA, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Ghana's new military rulers today jailed leading members of the civilian regime they overthrew in a pre-dawn coup yesterday.

Civilians were installed in the Usher Fort Prison under

the eyes of a large crowd of Ghanaians who gathered to watch them arrive to undergo what officials of the new regime called "protective custody."

Early arrivals at the prison included former Foreign Minister William Ofori-Atta, Defense Min-

ister Bukari Adama and Health Minister Simeon Dumbo. Others sent to prison included high-ranking officials of the disbanded Progress party, of deposed Prime Minister Kofi Busia, which won an overwhelming majority in the 1969 general elections.

The official Ghana News Agency reported that police throughout the country were rounding up "high functionaries" of the Progress party.

Mr. Busia, meanwhile, left Paris today aboard an airliner bound for Abidjan, capital of the neighboring Ivory Coast. He was in London for eye treatment when the military overthrew his government.

Ghana News Agency reported that civilians demonstrated in major cities in support of the coup. In Accra, white-dressed demonstrators paraded the streets waving placards supporting the overthrow of the Busia government.

One placard read, "We abhor false class society and aristocracy in Ghana."

The agency later reported that the "National Redemption Council" set up by the military after the coup had been expanded to include representatives of the air force, the navy and the police as well as the army.

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Israeli Army troops patrolling Lebanese border after recent shelling attacks.

Gen. Elazar Warns Beirut

Israelis Retaliate With Raid Five Miles Inside Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

partly been trained in Libya. There are some Lebanese in their ranks," he said.

Beirut Gets Warning

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Israel has served an official warning to Lebanon requesting a "complete end" of Palestinian guerrilla attacks from Lebanese territory against the Jewish state, Premier Seeb Salam said tonight.

The Lebanese Army has taken the "necessary defensive measures" and the government has launched a diplomatic initiative to cope with the situation, Mr. Salam added. He did not say how the Israeli warning was conveyed to Lebanon.

He was speaking to newsmen after a conference he held with the Arab ambassadors in Beirut to discuss the situation.

Earlier, Mr. Salam conferred with Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, about the latest Israeli raid.

An old woman was seriously wounded and four horses blown

up in the attack on Kafra village, according to a Lebanese military spokesman.

Mr. Salam told reporters afterward the discussion had been very useful, but he gave no details.

Observers said the meeting reflected government concern at the tension on its southern frontier. Mr. Salam and Mr. Arafat also met on Wednesday to discuss an earlier Israeli reprisal, when a Lebanese woman and three commandos were killed.

Only Close Members

It was not known if the authorities were permitting families to exhume bodies of long-dead relatives to transfer them to Israel. The sources said, however, that permission had been granted only for close members of the family, including cousins, aunts and uncles.

The sources also said that total Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union during 1971 totaled about 14,000 persons. That equaled the number of Soviet Jews who went to Israel during the entire decade of the sixties, the sources reported.

Diplomats said it was too early to tell if the pattern would continue into 1972, but they said there was nothing to indicate that policy might change.

In addition to visiting a number of Soviet Jews whose addresses had been given him in New York, the congressman also had a three-hour conversation with Alexander B. Chakovsky, a novelist and editor of the weekly Literaturnyaya Gazeta. He is one of two Jewish members of the Communist party's policy-making Central Committee.

In the discussion, Mr. Scheuer made a plea for a liberalized policy both toward Jews who wished to emigrate and toward political dissenters in general. He made the point that incidents involving both Jews and dissidents tended to inflame public opinion in the United States when efforts were being made on both sides to improve relations.

Brandt Home From U.S.

BONN, Jan. 14 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt returned today by special plane from an 18-day vacation in Long Beach, Calif., with his wife, Betti, and son, Matthias. Before starting his Florida vacation, Mr. Brandt had met President Nixon at Key Biscayne for a two-day summit conference.

Earlier the six-nation EEC promised Norway a special protocol because fisheries are so important to her. Thirty-six thousand Norwegians depend entirely or partially on fisheries.

Today the six and Norway agreed on the text of a review clause to be inserted in the Norwegian fisheries protocol that is to be attached to the accession treaty.

The clause states that when reviewing the situation before Jan. 1 the EEC institutions will take steps that could include extending beyond that date the 12-mile territorial limit for Norway on conditions to be determined.

Norway today also obtained a

U.S. Optimistic As 2d Round of EEC Talks Ends

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—The Common Market and the United States today completed the second round of their trade negotiations and fixed a further meeting here on February 3.

President Nixon's special trade representative, William E. Miller, told reporters the situation was fluid, but that good progress had been made.

The tone of the talks had been "hard but friendly," but a number of thorny issues remained to be resolved, he added. He also said he was optimistic about getting help for U.S. exports from the West Europeans.

The United States has made it clear that concessions from the Six in trade are needed for congressional approval of the dollar devaluation against gold agreed in Washington last month.

Russia Letting Jewish Bodies Go to Israel

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The Soviet authorities have recently permitted Jewish families to take the bodies of relatives to Israel for burial there, diplomatic sources said today.

They said the permission had been given to Jewish families from the Georgian Republic, where family ties are exceptionally close and respect for the dead is high in all religious communities.

One case, they said, involved a young man who had received permission to go to Israel but who was killed in an automobile accident. When his family left the Soviet Union a few weeks later they took his body with them, the sources said.

Only Close Members

It was not known if the authorities were permitting families to exhume bodies of long-dead relatives to transfer them to Israel. The sources said, however, that permission had been granted only for close members of the family, including cousins, aunts and uncles.

The sources also said that total Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union during 1971 totaled about 14,000 persons. That equaled the number of Soviet Jews who went to Israel during the entire decade of the sixties, the sources reported.

Diplomats said it was too early to tell if the pattern would continue into 1972, but they said there was nothing to indicate that policy might change.

In addition to visiting a number of Soviet Jews whose addresses had been given him in New York, the congressman also had a three-hour conversation with Alexander B. Chakovsky, a novelist and editor of the weekly Literaturnyaya Gazeta. He is one of two Jewish members of the Communist party's policy-making Central Committee.

In the discussion, Mr. Scheuer made a plea for a liberalized policy both toward Jews who wished to emigrate and toward political dissenters in general. He made the point that incidents involving both Jews and dissidents tended to inflame public opinion in the United States when efforts were being made on both sides to improve relations.

Brandt Home From U.S.

BONN, Jan. 14 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt returned today by special plane from an 18-day vacation in Long Beach, Calif., with his wife, Betti, and son, Matthias. Before starting his Florida vacation, Mr. Brandt had met President Nixon at Key Biscayne for a two-day summit conference.

Earlier the six-nation EEC promised Norway a special protocol because fisheries are so important to her. Thirty-six thousand Norwegians depend entirely or partially on fisheries.

Today the six and Norway agreed on the text of a review clause to be inserted in the Norwegian fisheries protocol that is to be attached to the accession treaty.

The clause states that when reviewing the situation before Jan. 1 the EEC institutions will take steps that could include extending beyond that date the 12-mile territorial limit for Norway on conditions to be determined.

Norway today also obtained a

U.S. Optimistic As 2d Round of EEC Talks Ends

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—The Common Market and the United States today completed the second round of their trade negotiations and fixed a further meeting here on February 3.

President Nixon's special trade representative, William E. Miller, told reporters the situation was fluid, but that good progress had been made.

The tone of the talks had been "hard but friendly," but a number of thorny issues remained to be resolved, he added. He also said he was optimistic about getting help for U.S. exports from the West Europeans.

The United States has made it clear that concessions from the Six in trade are needed for congressional approval of the dollar devaluation against gold agreed in Washington last month.

20 More IRA Suspects Seized, Car Bomb Injures Policeman

BELFAST, Jan. 14 (UPI)—As a police detective opened the door of his car today, a booby-trap exploded, mangleing his legs.

Detective Constable Thomas McManus, 37, was hospitalized in serious condition after the blast outside his apartment building in Craigavon, County Antrim, a police spokesman reported. He said that someone had attached the bomb to the underside of Mr. McManus's car overnight.

"This is unmistakably the work of the terrorists," he said, using a label that in Northern Ireland is a synonym for the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Security forces throughout the six counties today maintained their week-long dragnet, picking up 20 more suspected gunmen in raids lasting into early-morning hours.

The roundup brought total arrests to more than 100 persons in the drive to cripple the IRA in Ulster.

The militant Provisional wing of the IRA advocates violence as a means of uniting Ulster and the Irish Republic.

In a move to improve security, the Ulster government today announced that the region's part-time army, the Ulster Defense Regiment, was being enlarged to include a new battalion.

The extra unit will give the 6,700-man force greater flexibility to provide better protection

against gunmen, a spokesman said.

Since August, when the government began intensifying suspected terrorists without trial, 10 members of the regiment have been murdered. The latest was assassinated Wednesday, raising to 313 the death toll in Ulster violence since 1968.

Of the total, 173 persons were killed in 1971 and six in the first month. More than 300 other persons were injured in bomb blasts last year.

U.K. Dockers Won't Unload Imported Coal

CARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Dockers acting in sympathy with 280,000 striking coal miners prevented the unloading of a French coal ship here today and decided that coal ships would be unloaded in South Wales for the duration of the strike.

The decision immediately affects not only the French ship the Alain Ld, but a second vessel lying in nearby Newport harbor as well as three ships scheduled to arrive at the two ports over the weekend carrying about 100,000 tons of Australian and American coal, trans-shipped at Rotterdam.

Dockers were also giving the impression today that they would refuse to unload any ship bringing foreign coal to Britain during the nationwide coal strike, which began last Sunday. But their union—the Transport and General Workers—was not taking any official line out of fear that an Industrial Relations Act now coming into force would be used against it.

In Cardiff, agents for the Alain Ld attempted unsuccessfully to persuade the unions to at least allow the 22,000 tons of coal aboard to be dumped on the docks so the ship could be freed for other work.

About half of Britain's coal goes to electric power stations and many of the miners' actions are aimed at preventing coal piled on or foreign coal—both on the Alain Ld—from reaching these power stations.

Entry of Four New Members Into EEC Is Now Seen Certain

(Continued from Page 1)

The negotiators for both sides had prolonged into the early morning hours a session begun yesterday. Both parties had wanted to complete their accord by last midnight. When that deadline was missed, they tended it for 24 hours. Then, they agreed, after a brief meeting, to wrap up the loose ends on Monday.

The remaining British-Market issues involve British payments to bolster its farmers' incomes, levies to be charged temporarily on farm products traded between new and old EEC members, aid to seed producers, prices for seed, and animal health. All are considered minor points.

Norway's entry agreement, considered the most difficult to negotiate, was reached last night when the candidate country softened its demands by making a proposal that reportedly came close to the EEC's "final negotiating position," enunciated earlier this week.

Norway, the No. 1 fishing nation in Europe, has earlier taken a hard line insisting that the Market's rule of free access to each member's fishing waters would not apply to Norway without its specific agreement.

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New Mujibur Policy Approves U.S. Aid, But No 'Strings'

(Continued from Page 1)

support of the independence struggle.

"I would also like to express gratitude to Poland, Bulgaria and other Eastern European countries, France and the United Kingdom," the sheikh said in a statement he read at the start of the one-hour news conference.

"I would also like to thank the freedom-loving people, journalists and leaders of thought and opinion throughout the world, including those of the United States of America, who supported our cause."

In reference to the United States did not appear in the text of the prepared statement.

It was evident that the primary reason for the prime minister's willingness to accept American aid is that, economically as well as physically, Bangladesh is a shambles. "The economy is in a shattered state," he said. "The most urgent task is that of reconstructing and restructuring the economy. The economy must be restored."

At the same time, Sheikh Mujibur appeared to be indicating to the world and to the members of his new government that he intended to keep Bangladesh free of inordinate dependence upon India as well as the Soviet Union and other Communist bloc nations.

Within the 12-man cabinet, at least two ministers—Tajuddin Ahmed, who holds the finance, revenue and planning portfolios, and Abdus Samad, the foreign minister—stand considerably to the left of their fellow ministers.

According to reliable sources, Sheikh Mujibur will soon take the Finance Ministry assignment from Mr. Ahmed and give it to the current head of the Bangladesh mission in Washington, Mr. Siddiq. The sheikh confirmed that he was planning to expand the cabinet.

Mr. Siddiq, an urban businessman from Chittagong, has impressed observers in Washington and Dacca as a level-headed, reasonable administrator. His assignment to the critical finance post would undoubtedly help convince Western governments of Sheikh Mujibur's plans for balance and nonalignment.

The entire cabinet was present at the packed news conference, held on an open porch of the huge President's House, the official local residence of Pakistani presidents before East Pakistan became independent Bangladesh in the 14-day India-Pakistan war last month.

Sheikh Mujibur said that under present conditions in Bangladesh—the grinding poverty of its 75 million people and the limited status of natural resources, "the basic economic realities with which we are confronted"—the only form of economy possible is a free market economy.

A "comprehensive blueprint" for a new economy is being drawn

up, Sheikh Mujibur said. The plan will seek to maximize production while narrowing social and economic inequalities, he added.

While the "blueprint" is being formed, he said, relief and rehabilitation of 30 million refugees inside Bangladesh and in India are being handled on an emergency basis. "Mobilization of resources from home and abroad must immediately be undertaken," he said.

"We urgently need assistance from abroad to supplement our own resources for this purpose. I appeal to all states, to the freedom-loving people of the world and to international humanitarian organizations to come generously to our assistance in maintaining supply of commodities, which are urgently required."

Seeking to demonstrate that his government was coming to grips with handling the national security of the new nation, Sheikh Mujibur said that he was taking "immediate steps" to get the judicial system operating. While assuring the populace that persons who committed atrocities and collaborated with the Pakistani military forces would not go unpunished, he stressed that their cases would be handled with due process of law.

Town in Rhodesia Quiet But Tense After Violence

SEABAN, Rhodesia, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Armed police tonight patrolled this remote mining town in Rhodesia's remote south, where an African died and nine were wounded by police gunfire in rioting on Wednesday night.

The town was quiet but tense as the police patrolled compounds at the local asbestos mine still littered with the debris of rioting.

The mine's administrative office, set ablaze by the rioters, was a smoldering ruin. A strike of African workers, which sparked the violence, continued.

The mine, employing about 3,000 Africans, has not produced for two days.

The riot was the bloodiest in a series of incidents in recent weeks involving restive Africans and the police.

It was also believed to be the first time in more than six years that anyone had died in such circumstances.

Security Council Of UN to Meet In Addis Ababa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 14 (AP)—The UN Security Council will meet for seven days in Addis Ababa starting Jan. 28, according to plans approved today by representatives of the 15-nation body.

The council on Tuesday approved arrangements for the African trip, but left details of the place, dates and agenda to a committee of the 15 members.

Diplomats said the Ethiopian capital was chosen because of facilities already existing there and because the UN has staff on the spot. The UN Economic Commission for Africa is based in Addis Ababa.

Other African capitals were considered but turned down because of pressure on the council not to appear extravagant at a time when the world organization has a \$65 million deficit.

New Croatian Government Formed in Wake of Purges

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—The Yugoslav republic of Croatia tonight announced formation of a new government and a purge of the judiciary following charges of counter-revolutionary activity in the republic, the official Tanjug news agency reported.

Hundreds of Croats have been arrested or questioned recently and trials of dissident leaders are expected early this year as the republic undergoes a purge of Communist party, cultural, academic and judicial life after President Tito attacked last month the rise of nationalism in Croatia.

Tanjung said Ivo Periskic, 46, former governor of the Yugoslav National Bank who became Croatian premier last month, had submitted his new government for approval.

The agency said three vacancies Croatian premier last month, had been to be filled after today's changes, including that of Justice Minister Periskic, who yesterday fell to a vote of no confidence. There was no explanation of the other vacancies.

The Croatian parliament today also accepted the resignations of

two of its vice-presidents, Miroslav Bace and Miroslav Rukavina, and of a group responsible for representing Croatia in the federal parliament in Belgrade.

There have been 368 reports of criminal activity and 87 reports to magistrates' courts for minor offenses in connection with hostile and counter-revolutionary activity in Croatia.

Judges who have come under criticism in recent weeks—presumably for being weak in handling such cases—were being relieved of their duties in seven courts of Croatia including Zagreb and Split.

A number of members of parliamentary commissions were also removed today and new men appointed, Tanjug said.

Tanjung reported tonight that Vladimir Veselica, dean of the Zagreb Foreign Trade School, had offered his resignation because he said his name had been mentioned in connection with the crisis of nationalism in the republic.

Belgrade officials have been complaining that some Croats are pulling out of their jobs not because they must but chiefly to embrace the new authorities who have displaced the previous more popular party leadership.

During the last few days, some members of the alliance, particularly the United States and Italy, made new efforts to search for a compromise. Italian defense experts appeared anxious to keep the Soviet Navy out of Malta, which is only 48 miles from Sicily and during World War II was the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" from which air attacks on this country were launched.

NATO sources said tonight that Lord Carrington had been empowered to offer Mr. Mintoff an increase of the rental to be paid jointly by Britain and its allies, to \$34 million annually.

However, the sources said, both Mr. Luns and Lord Carrington would impress on Mr. Mintoff that this was an ultimate offer, and that no later demands for additional payments would be considered.

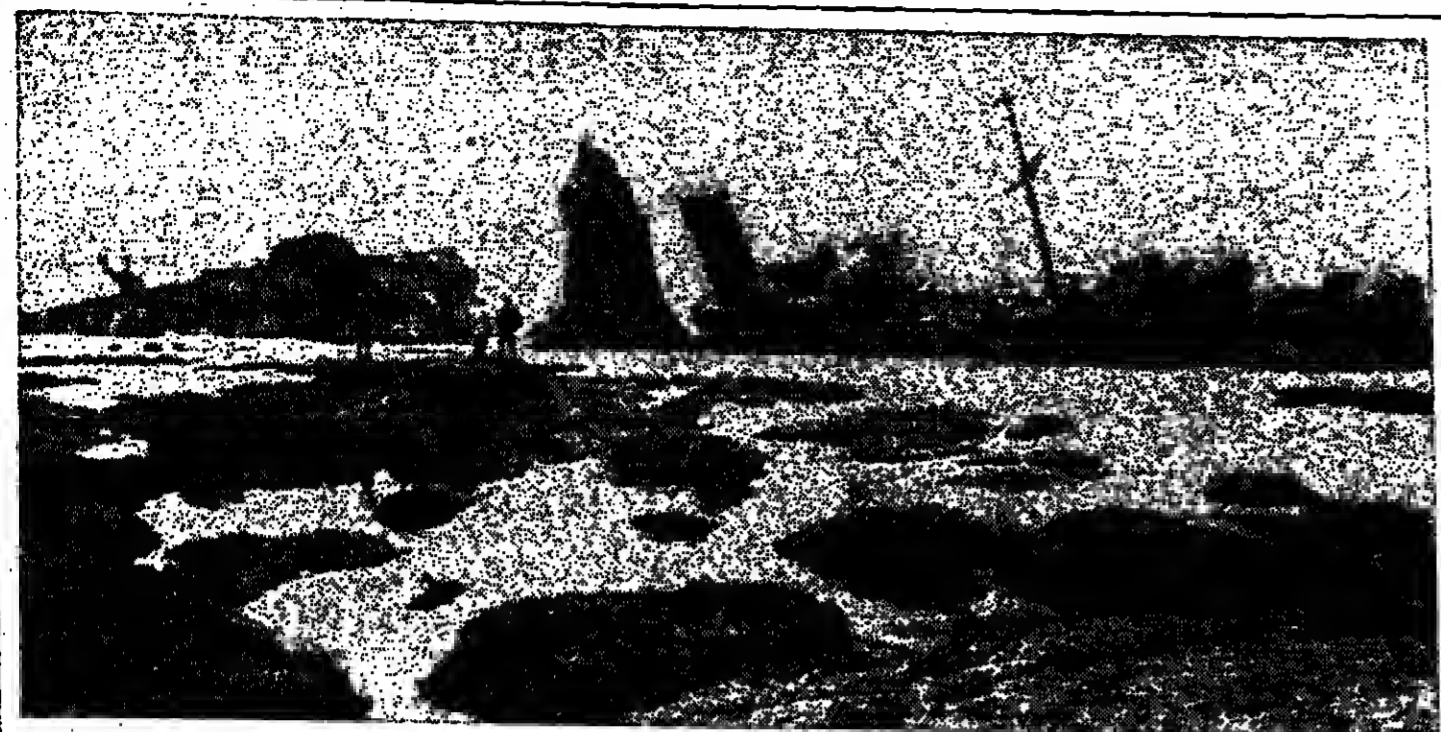
According to the sources, the alliance would also insist that Mr. Mintoff must abandon his stated position that only British forces, and not those of other NATO countries, could use the Malta facilities if an agreement was reached. NATO would expect Malta's bases to be closed to the forces of the Warsaw Pact, it was explained.

Shortly after Mr. Mintoff returned to power last June he requested that units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet stay away from Malta

while he was negotiating with London about the future of the bases. Last autumn, the Southern Naval Command of NATO was transferred from Malta to Naples.

Mr. Mintoff's departure for

ROME in an Italian Air Force DC-6 plane stunned even close associates in his government.



DEATH OF A SHIP—A huge knife-like rock pinnacle juts up between the sections of the Gen. M. C. Meigs, a former troopship that broke in two last Sunday and was washed ashore south of Cape Flattery, Washington.

The U.S. Navy says that two areas of the beach have been affected with a spill of oil of about 500 gallons on each beach. The ship broke loose from a tug while it was being towed to San Francisco.

And Won't Be a Delegate

Kennedy to Bar Name in Primaries

BOSTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., said last night he would not be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach.

In an interview, Sen. Kennedy also said he would file affidavits in all eight states where his name could be put on the ballot without his consent. He said he already has filed one in his home state.

Sen. Kennedy said that it was "a close question" but he decided that he would not be a delegate because it could be interpreted by voters and politicians that he was still available for the presidential nomination.

He had been expected to lead the 20-member at-large delegation of uncommitted delegates from Massachusetts. He said in light of his withdrawal, he expects candidates to file the rival slates for the at-large members.

The other members of the 103-delegate Massachusetts group will be elected in the 12 congressional districts.

Sen. Kennedy said, however, that he would go to the convention in order to fight for platform proposals.

"I don't think it's going to be a second ballot," said Sen. Kennedy, who added he thought Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine is the front-runner but refused to say that he expects Sen. Muskie to win on the first ballot.

His reasoning was that the primaries would be all-important and that the situation could change.

Despite President Nixon's lead in popularity polls over Sen. Kennedy and others, Sen. Kennedy said: "I certainly do" when asked if he thought a Democrat could beat Mr. Nixon.

Sen. Kennedy said he would make no endorsements before the convention and would support the nominee after the convention "unless it were George Wallace."

O'Brien Scores Wallace
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Democratic National Chairman Lawrence P. O'Brien today repudiated Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace as a Democratic presidential candidate, calling his campaign part of the national strategy to re-elect President Nixon.

Mr. O'Brien's statement came in response to Gov. Wallace's entry yesterday into the March 14 Florida Democratic presidential primary. Gov. Wallace has also filed the necessary notice to permit entry of delegate candidates pledged to him in the Pennsylvania primary April 25.

"No one, including George Wallace, seriously believes Gov. Wallace to be a legitimate contender for the Democratic presidential nomination," Mr. O'Brien said.

"But there is far more to this than a mere publicity campaign for a man who is certain to be a third-party candidate for the presidency."

Independent Candidate
Although twice elected governor of Alabama as a Democrat, Gov. Wallace ran for President in 1968 as the nominee of the American

Independent party. His name was on the ballot in all 50 states and he carried five states in the South.

Some Democratic party professionals believe Mr. O'Brien's strong statement reflected a fear that Gov. Wallace could endanger Democratic chances by draining away normally Democratic votes from blue-collar workers. They said this fear involves voters in cities in such pivotal states as New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and California.

"The Wallace third-party candidacy is essential to the new Nixon-Mitchell campaign strategy," said Mr. O'Brien, referring

to Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Mr. Nixon's prospective campaign manager.

"Mr. Nixon knows he cannot win re-election in 1972 in a straight two-way race against the Democratic contender. The only Nixon-Mitchell campaign strategy that holds any hope of success is for Gov. Wallace to run as a third-party candidate."

Mr. O'Brien said Mr. Nixon still was a minority President and that his defeat is essential to voters bothered by taxes, unemployment, government concern for their families, education, crime prevention and government integrity.

Secret Service Expenses Will Soar

By George Lardner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—Secret Service agents will be assigned within the next few weeks to the multimillion-dollar chore of protecting 1972's large crop of presidential candidates.

Under a system started in June 1968, after the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy, all major

candidates for their party's presidential nomination are entitled to Secret Service protection like that given the President, Vice-President and their families.

The cost this year is expected to be much higher because of the large number of aspirants and the fact that the security details will begin their work within a

Helpful Gift To Nixon From The 5th Grade

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—President Nixon, meeting with a group of fifth-grade pupils, received a surprise gift yesterday from them: the first two volumes of a textbook set, "Modern Chinese for Elementary Schools."

"I'll take this and study it on the airplane on the way to Peking," Mr. Nixon promised the students from Ascension Academy of Alexandria, Va. He will visit Peking on Feb. 21.

few weeks, perhaps before the end of the month.

The Treasury Department reported after the 1968 campaign that the assignments cost \$5.45 million. By some accounts, the expense in 1972 could be 10 times that figure. As many as 30 agents may be assigned to each candidate to provide round-the-clock protection.

Two Republicans, in addition to President Nixon, and perhaps nine or ten Democrats including Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who announced his plans yesterday, are likely to be offered the Secret Service detachments. None is required to accept the protection, but there have been no turn-downs yet. An official involved in the security planning said: "It must be a status symbol. Some of these guys have been screaming for the protection already."

Guidelines to determine when a candidate qualifies for a Secret Service detail are being formulated by a five-member candidate selection committee headed by House Speaker Carl Albert.

Since 1968, the Secret Service has hired 338 new agents for the specific purpose of candidate protection. But the Secret Service still will almost certainly be forced, as it was in 1968, to borrow officers from other federal agencies.

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Policeman Grew Pot, Gets Up to Five Years

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (Reuters).

A 26-year-old policeman convicted of growing 12 marijuana plants behind a police station in Central Park has been given an indefinite prison term of up to five years.

The policeman, John Gardella, was arrested Aug. 17 and pleaded guilty last month.

"They OK'd it because it was routine," Mr. Wall said, and went to the personnel office of the newspaper. "Routine as it was," he added, "I had to get permission."

Effect on Probe

One person close to the bureau said that the list occasionally got in the way of efficient investigation—sometimes because the agent would not bother to ask for permission and would then avoid the interview.

The names of those on the list, beyond those already mentioned, are not known, nor is the number of names on it.

Mr. Wall said that only "one or two" names a year had been mentioned to him by his squad supervisor in the FBI's Washington field office. Other sources maintained that scores of people had been singled out over the years for such treatment.

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In California Anti-Trust Case

1st Amendment's Guarantees Redefined by Supreme Court

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that First Amendment guarantees of freedom of expression do not give immunity to

persons who block the access to the courts by blocking their access to the

courts and regulatory agencies. Despite complaints by two justices that the court's decision "tramples upon important First Amendment values," the Supreme Court marked important exceptions to a broadly worded 1961 decision that immunized a massive lobbying campaign from federal anti-trust laws.

Justice William O. Douglas, for three decades a champion of both the First Amendment and anti-trust laws, delivered the court's opinion, declaring that a group of California trucking companies may be subject to anti-trust damages for the way they combined to keep competition out of the state.

Citing the 1961 precedent and insisting they were only exercising their constitutional rights to appear before courts and transportation agencies, the established truckers claimed that they were immune from a competitor's lawsuit.

The five released included Marie Esandari, described by the Miami Herald as "a flamboyant South Florida leader of a nationwide cocaine and heroin ring." They were convicted after being arrested in June with 40 other South Floridians during "Operation Eagle," a top-secret Justice Department crackdown on dope traffic.

"Our decision is reached," the court ruled Wednesday, "with full recognition that the state burdens the attorney general, who is required to give his individual attention to many affairs of great importance. However, if the load of this officer is to be lessened, such relief must come from the Congress."

Justice Douglas, distinguishing between lobbying campaigns and attempts to win battles in courts and agencies, said "misrepresentation, conducted in the political arena, are not immunized when used in the adjudicatory process."

A series of actions by which courts and agencies are "abused," he said, "cannot acquire immunity by seeking refuge under the umbrella of 'political expression.'"

Denying that the truckers' dispute contained evidence of deceit or perjury, Justices Potter Stewart and William J. Brennan Jr. charged the Douglas-led majority with redefining from the court's unanimous 1961 decision.

Asked about the "no-contact list," a spokesman for the bureau said yesterday that he "wouldn't have any comment on this."

To get in touch with anyone on the list, the agent involved must first go to his superiors and get permission. Thus, for example, Mr. Wall said that he had to do a background check on someone who formerly worked for the Washington Post.

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Mr. Wall said that only "one or two" names a year had been mentioned to him by his squad supervisor in the FBI's Washington field office. Other sources maintained that scores of people had been singled out over the years for such treatment.

Expected to take six to ten years to build, depending on how fast all the money is voted, the telescope could be located at any of several sites. The leading contender is one in high and dry New Mexico, to get above the water vapor that blocks out both optical and radio waves to some extent.

The proposed array would be Y-shaped with each arm 13 miles long and consisting of nine 82-foot, 200-ton antennas. All would be on rails so they could be moved from place to place and aimed at almost any part of the sky.

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and others.

\$3 Million First Phase

The first installment—\$3 million—to construct the \$62.5 million instrument is part of the Nixon administration's fiscal 1973 budget. It was learned

Only last-minute budget-paring, not so far ordered, could eliminate

Hanoi Puts Missiles Just North of DMZ

SAIGON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—U.S. military spokesmen said today North Vietnam has installed missile sites just above the Demilitarized Zone in a growing threat to B-52s bombing in Laos near the border and to American aircraft in South Vietnam itself.

They also disclosed that although a mobile missile site, sent into southern Laos, had been destroyed by American planes on Wednesday, another missile was fired at a U.S. Army observation plane the same day. The pilot evaded it.

Disclosure of the missile sites near the DMZ—from which they can strike 30 miles or more into South Vietnam—came in a report that a U.S. F-105 jet struck a site just above the DMZ—the farthest south the Communists have moved an anti-aircraft site since 1968.

Increase in Attacks
The stepped-up activities against American air power coincided with a general increase in Communist attacks in most of Indochina, leading up to what Army Secretary Robert Froehle, here on a visit, predicted would be a "spectacular" maneuver shortly. He did not elaborate.

Other military officials have predicted a major offensive to coincide with President Nixon's visit to Peking late next month.

The Communists, who have overrun much of Laos, have extended away today at the last defenses of the former CIA base of Long Cheng in Laos with heavy artillery and, in South Vietnam, carried out a series of small attacks along the central coast, the Central Highlands and in the Mekong Delta. Only in Cambodia was there comparative quiet.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman told newsmen "Long Cheng has been under intense intermittent fire but the base is operational and is fighting back."

He said the base was "obviously an important stronghold in north central Laos but except for psychological impact, its loss would not have a major detrimental effect on the government in Laos."

Russian Sees Sir Alec After Long Aloofness

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky conferred today with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, for the first time since the envoy began his

extending stay in Moscow before Britain's October expulsion of 105 Russians as spies here, government sources said.

They said the two men spent 40 minutes in a "general discussion of subjects of mutual interest." Mr. Smirnovsky left London in August and returned at the end of December.

Copter Crash Kills 5

BRESCIA, Italy, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—An Italian military helicopter crashed in flames near here yesterday, killing all five aboard—a lieutenant and four non-commissioned officers.

To Explore Edge of Universe

U.S. Is Planning Largest Radio-Telescope

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—The United States is planning to build the world's largest, most sensitive radio-telescope, a 22-mile-deep array of 21 antennas capable of picking up signals from what could be the very edge of the universe.

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and others.

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Main Firepower Left Virtually Intact

New Pullback Spares U.S. Air Might

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—President Nixon's decision to withdraw 70,000 more U.S. servicemen from South Vietnam will be carried out with hardly any cuts in the main element of U.S. firepower left in Southeast Asia—370 Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers and 45 B-52 heavy bombers.

The troop cuts announced yesterday cover American forces based in South Vietnam. But most of the U.S. air strength for attacks on Communist targets in Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam is based at four airfields in Thailand and on Navy carriers off the Indochina coast.

High-level Defense Department officials say there are no current plans to cut any of those forces, barring some major "breakthrough" in settling the war by negotiations.

The only U.S. air-strength reductions expected will probably involve one of three squadrons of F-4 Phantoms still in South Vietnam.

Indefinite Role?

While U.S. air power throughout Southeast Asia has been cut back substantially from its peak of 1,200 attack planes in 1968, it appears to be approaching a level which will be maintained indefinitely.

Although Saigon's air force has

8 Cities in U.S. Get \$160 Million In Anti-Crime Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).

Eight cities will be granted \$160 million over the next 24 months in a new program designed to drastically reduce street crimes and burglaries, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew announced yesterday.

Called the High Impact Anti-Crime Program, the new federal-state-city plan is designed to reduce these highly visible crimes by 5 percent in two years and "as much as 20 percent in five years in each of the cities," Mr. Agnew said.

Newark, Baltimore, Atlanta, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, St. Louis and Portland, Ore., will receive an average of \$20 million each. The grants will include \$5 million each before the end of this fiscal year, \$10 million next year and \$5 million during fiscal 1974.

The program was seen by some Justice Department officials as a vehicle to offset criticism by the Urban League and other groups that the department has not been earmarking enough money to fight urban crime.

U.S. Farm Population Dropped Less in 1971

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).

The U.S. farm population declined by 300,000 last year to an estimated 94 million persons, according to a preliminary estimate by the Agriculture Department. The drop was only about half the one reported the previous year.

A spokesman said yesterday that the estimate means that the 1971 farm population was 4.4 percent of the nation's population. The department also estimated the number of farms in the country at 2.83 million, a decline of 35,000 from a year ago.

Ala. Tornado Hits Trailer Camps; 4 Die

ENTERPRISE, Ala., Jan. 14 (UPI).—A tornado ripped through two trailer camps crowded with young soldiers and their families yesterday, killing at least four persons and injuring 85 others.

Scores of others were left homeless. Highway Patrol Capt. William Hornsby said: "There's still a possibility of more bodies being found."

A total of 50 trailer homes was destroyed and at least 50 others heavily damaged at the trailer camps, about two miles west of Fort Rucker.

Turk Heads UN Relief

ANKARA, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Faruk Berkol, 54, Turkey's ambassador in Brussels, has been appointed an assistant United Nations secretary-general with special responsibility for disaster relief. It was announced by the Foreign Ministry here today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—The United States is planning to build the world's largest, most sensitive radio-telescope, a 22-mile-deep array of 21 antennas capable of picking up signals from what could be the very edge of the universe.

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

Legacy of Nkrumah

From the day it took office in a heady restoration of democracy 28 months ago, the government of Ghana was shackled by a problem endemic to developing countries: huge foreign debts with crippling carrying charges. Prime Minister Busia had to cope with the legacy of Kwame Nkrumah, who led Ghana into independence in 1947 with \$400 million in foreign reserves and left it with a foreign debt of \$600 million at the time he was ousted in 1966.

This meant that Dr. Busia's team, eager to show that democratic rule could work more effectively than dictatorship for Ghana's nine million, had to curtail drastically its ambitious plans for social and economic development. It managed to re-schedule debt payments only on stiff terms after bitter bargaining. This pro-West government found that Western lenders imposed harsher terms than the Soviet-bloc countries.

Hemmed in by this intractable financial problem, Dr. Busia made mistakes. He attacked his own courts, harassed the press, cracked down on student protests, expelled

thousands of foreign workers and traders, abolished an unruly Trade Union Congress and assumed too much of the administrative load himself.

But it was mostly the austerity measures required by the debt burden that generated unrest, particularly among middle-class Ghanaians and civil servants who were steeply taxed. Rising unemployment and living costs worsened the situation. So did a drastic drop in the price of cocoa, Ghana's main export. The government had to devalue its currency by 44 percent last month.

Ghana remained a free country, however, with an unbridled opposition and a functioning parliament. There was no excuse for the coup by middle-rank army officers while Dr. Busia was in London, and it will be tragic if Ghana has again fallen under dictatorship. But the affair could have one positive effect if it would prompt the richer countries to re-examine urgently the question of debt-servicing for struggling new nations, especially those trying to stay on the democratic path.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bangladesh

The tumultuous homecoming accorded Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in Bangladesh leaves no doubt that he has a powerful grip on the hearts of his countrymen. Having achieved its goal of creating a nation, his Awami League doubtless will start cracking along ideological lines. And the guerrillas who did the fighting are bound to jostle the politicians like Sheikh Mujibur who sat out the war in exile or jail. But the sheikh, now prime minister, has formidable resources. He is not only the duly elected leader but the single figure of towering popular stature. His declaration that "all links with Pakistan are snapped for good," made upon arrival in Dacca, could have been made by no other Bengali politician. He enjoys the confidence of India, the foreign country whose policy is most crucial to Bangladesh. Indeed, his presence will surely hasten the hour when Indian occupying forces will withdraw. Their withdrawal, in turn, will elicit diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh sooner or later from the many governments, including our own, reluctant to consider it while Bangladesh remains occupied by foreign troops.

Already the conventional wisdom, outside the White House as well as inside, holds that Bangladesh is fated to be an international "basket case." The judgment may be premature. The considerable damage to the country's transport and communications is hardly beyond the competence of India's good army engineer corps to repair. The reuniting of Bangladesh with its natural economic partner, Indian West Bengal, should ease the economic break with Paki-

stan. Emergency requirements are high but the war did not destroy the land: Self-sufficiency in food grains is on the horizon. To put together an effective administrative corps—many of its former members were West Pakistanis who fled or Hindu refugees who may linger in India—will be difficult. Bangladesh is terribly poor and overpopulated; it was before the crisis. But we all might do well to recall how Nigeria, after its civil war, defied similar widespread expectations of disaster. Nations, like individuals, can draw on their adrenalin and perform prodigious tasks.

Wise, the Nixon administration continued humanitarian aid to Pakistani refugees during the crisis. American ire was directed at India, not Bangladesh. It was largely due to American pressure that the United Nations relief presence in Dacca stayed put. The various nations concerned with development in the subcontinent—in the whole subcontinent, we might add, including both Pakistan and India—can now resume work. The World Bank is quietly helping put together a framework that will enable an aid-Bangladesh consortium to be formed once its likely members, the United States among them, get around to recognizing the new state. The Soviet Union has taken some trade/aid steps already. We would like to believe that when Henry Kissinger said (in one of the Anderson papers) that Bangladesh would not necessarily be "our basket case," he meant there would be an international approach to its relief, rehabilitation and development.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stockholm Conference in Danger

A cloud already bigger than a man's hand threatens to compromise seriously the work of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment scheduled for Stockholm next June.

A resolution passed by the General Assembly in December limited attendance at the conference to members of the United Nations or its specialized agencies—a provision that would exclude East German but not West German representation. In consequence, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have indicated that they will reconsider further participation.

The delicate question whether the conference was to be universal had long hovered over the preparatory committee, on which both Eastern and Western nations have worked enthusiastically. What makes it an especially thorny issue now is that negotiations between East Germany and West Germany are still in flux. Admission of the former to the Stockholm gathering might well weaken the bargaining position of the latter.

The Russians and Czechs insist on equal treatment, so far as the conference is concerned, for the two Germans. Such equality would require a special session of the General Assembly and an abrupt reversal. Yet the Soviet bloc had indicated an unwillingness to settle for an observer's role for the

East Germans or for any other lesser status. Surely statesmen can find a way out of a deadlock of limited proportions in order to satisfy an unlimited need. The Baltic Sea cannot be salvaged without the cooperation of both East and West Germany. Ocean life cannot be saved for the Russians without the active aid of the British, the Americans, the Japanese. It should not be impossible either to work out a special status for non-member states at the conference or, at the very least, to arrange their representation through member powers.

Ironically, hope that the Russians may not abandon the conference after all lies in Thursday's dramatic decision by the People's Republic of China to attend. Whether or not this first major step by China within the United Nations was motivated by politics or by genuine environmental concern, it is a highly important step. It is especially encouraging for those developing countries which up to now have been less than enthusiastic about the need for environmental curbs on their economies.

If the Chinese action produces second thoughts in Eastern Europe, that will be all to the good. To allow the desperately needed Stockholm meeting to be put off or crippled would be to display unpardonable political rigidity in the face of global danger.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Coup in Ghana

Some blame must lie with Dr. Busia himself. The main criticism is that he failed to restore popular confidence. He gave the appearance of fearing to change his ministers when necessary. There was resentment at

his fling with Houphouët-Boigny's thesis of a dialogue with South Africa. And there have been criticisms of state spending on an unwarranted scale. Dr. Busia was heading for a fall, not entirely of his own making. His successors inherit no easy task.

—The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

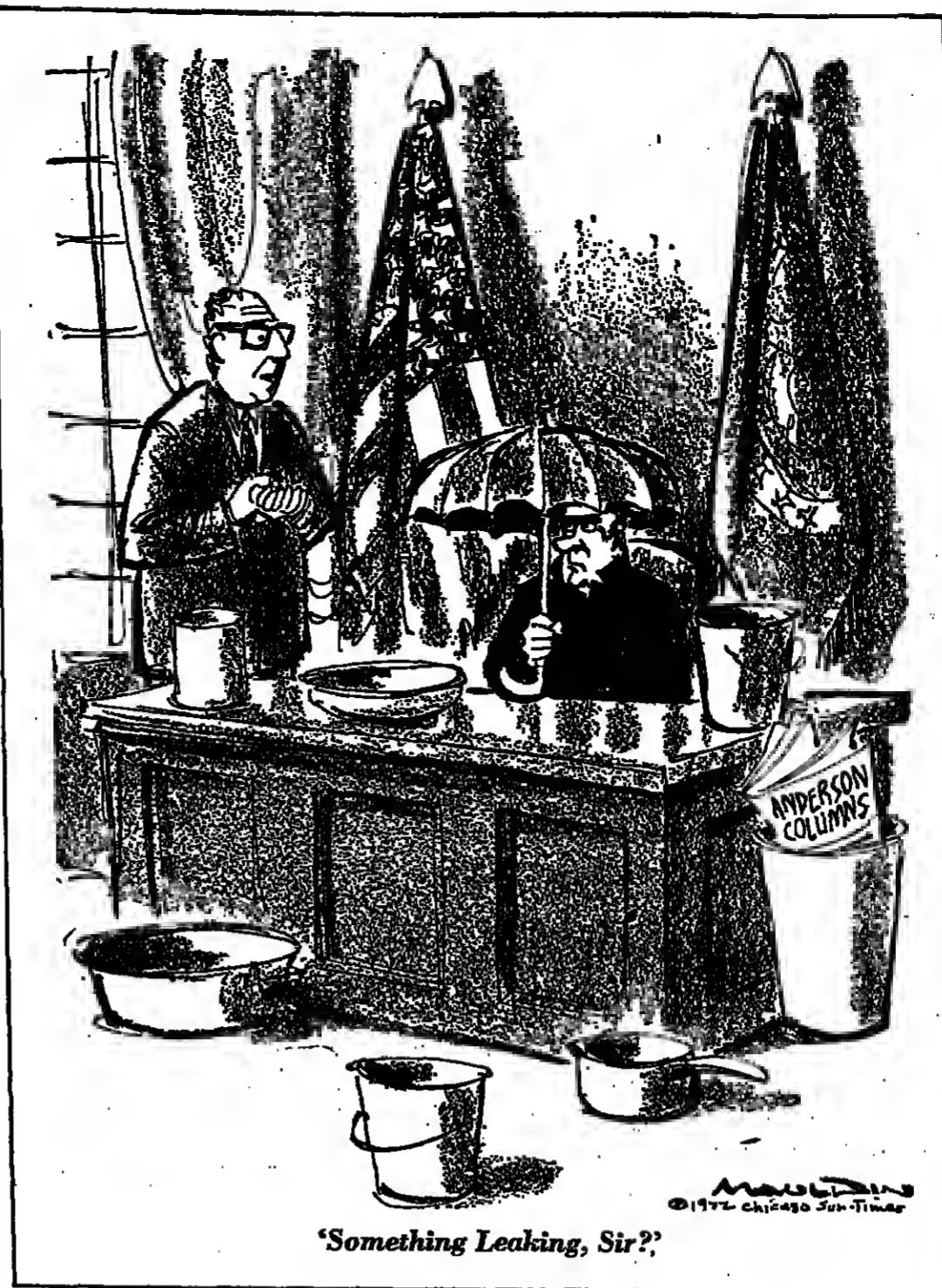
January 15, 1897

NEW YORK—The anticipation expressed two or three days ago, that Senator Sherman might become Secretary of State in the next government, has been realized. The next Secretary of State will be John Sherman, now in his seventy-third year a half a century in politics. He has been a prominent figure in Republican conventions for many years as a possible nominee for the presidency. President Garfield proposed Mr. Sherman in 1880 so eloquently, that he himself was chosen.

Fifty Years Ago

January 15, 1922

NEW YORK—The world of sports figured prominently in the news yesterday. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University stated that George F. Baker has given \$700,000 to Columbia to acquire a tract of 26 acres of land in Dyckman Street as a site for a stadium to be used for athletics and for a boathouse. And meanwhile in Philadelphia, Benjamin P. Shibe, president of the American League baseball club, passed away, very peacefully, at his family home.



Why So Many 'Leaks'?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration is now trying to fathom a mystery. Why, it wants to know, are so many more government secrets now leaking to the press? Who is responsible for these breaches of security, and what is to be done about them? The FBI and the military intelligence services are now scrambling desperately for the answer.

There are many theories. The political theory is that the federal civil servants, most of them appointed during the long executive domination of the Democratic party, are trying to embarrass the present Republican administration.

receiver, anybody along the line can intercept and duplicate the message and circulate it at will, or so it seems.

This complicates J. Edgar Hoover's problem of plugging the leaks. Finding the source of the Pentagon Papers was easy, but getting to the leak of the Anderson Papers, with all those copying machines around, is a puzzle.

Why Anderson? He has never been known to be close to any high officials in the State or Defense Departments, but what of the technicians on the Xerox machines? With all this easy copying technique around, even the FBI doesn't quite know where to turn.

The philosophical theory is that the anti-war bureaucrats are handing over to the press any documents that might show the difference between what the President and his closest associates are saying in public and what they are saying in private. And if you study the disclosures of the Pentagon Papers and the Anderson Papers, there is obviously something to these political and philosophical theories.

Xerox Blamed

Nevertheless, the guess here is that the real explanation is not primarily political or philosophical, but technical and technical. The real source of the leaks is Chester Carlson, who invented the electrostatic copying or Xerox system, which now dominates the federal government and influences the flow of information in every other big institution in the country.

Every government department, agency, bureau, section, sub-section, secretary's office, assistant secretary's office, and secretary to the assistant secretary has a copying machine, or even to one, and copying, filing, and circulating has become a rule in Washington and even a disease.

Washington is really run by intelligent women secretaries, who are constantly being asked by forgetful cabinet members, what about this and that, so they keep the records, and Xerox whatever they might forget.

The Xerox system is so simple that nobody in this town can do without it. Henry Kissinger has a meeting of the principal advisers to the President in the Cabinet Room of the White House to discuss what to do about the Indo-Pakistani crisis, and naturally, he wants a record of what is said, which is recorded by the official scribe, and then Xeroxed for the participants, and circulated so that everybody concerned knows what was said and what they are supposed to do about it.

Switch now to the Xerox or copying room in the basement of the White House. The operator, unless he is pulled, on a punch 10, or 11, or 15 copies of the secret record, and circulates them as he likes. The possibilities of leaks are obvious.

Every copy going to any authorized person in the Kissinger meeting on the Indo-Pakistani war can easily and quickly be Xeroxed and circulated to the "responsible persons" in his own department. Passing through aides and secretaries, who have other Xerox machines, and while most of them merely pass the message along to its intended

receiver, anybody along the line can intercept and duplicate the message and circulate it at will, or so it seems.

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Why Anderson? He has never been known to be close to any high officials in the State or Defense Departments, but what of the technicians on the Xerox machines? With all this easy copying technique around, even the FBI doesn't quite know where to turn.

Quick modern electrostatic copying has had a much greater influence on security and diplomacy than is generally realized. The theory was that, if you could copy documents quickly, you could expand knowledge, information, and truth, and while there is a lot to be said for this, it has worked out in surprising ways.

For example, ambassadors or foreign service officers of the United States abroad, who used to be able to send their reports privately to the State Department, or the President, now have to calculate that their reports will be copied and circulated in Washington, so they tend to be cautious.

Holding Back

Always, now, they have that Xerox machine in mind. Will they really be able to speak their minds privately, or will their views be circulated all over Washington and hurt their careers? For the men in the foreign service, who feel that the State Department has lost its influence and authority in the last few years, this is a serious question.

No doubt some of them still keep writing what they believe, even if they think the White House will not like their dissent, but a lot of them, maybe most of them, hold back for fear of how their judgments will look after they are copied and circulated around Washington.

So maybe the mystery is not political or philosophical but merely technical. Paradoxically, the copying machines which were intended to expand information and truth are going in the opposite direction. The Xerox is

not increasing security, but diminishing it. It is not encouraging honest dissent, but blocking it.

Beyond this, it is overwhelming officials here in paper work and keeping them from the definition and resolution of their main problems. The modern copying machines are not improving Washington so much as they are enslaving and confusing it, and keeping it from solving its security problems, and getting at the doubts of its loyal dissenters.

Ghana becomes the 14th country in Africa to be presently under direct military rule. More than one-third of the continent's 300 million people live under military rule, largely because Nigeria's 60 million people and the 30 million people of Zaïre (the former Belgian Congo) are included in that total.

Busia's downfall also alters West African politics to some extent. Busia had been steadily drawing Ghana closer to the Ivory Coast, a neighboring former French colony governed by Busia's friend, President Félix Hou-

phouët-Boigny. And there had been discussions of an economic union that would join the two neighboring countries with others in the region.

Whether the largely British-trained army will have the same enthusiasm for the project, and for Busia's attempts to introduce French as an important language in Ghana, remains to be seen.

Probably the most immediate points made by Busia's overthrow, however, are in the economic field. He was evidently unable to get the kind of financial support from the West he felt he needed to surmount Nkrumah's legacy of debts, or to carry the kind of leadership needed to overcome Ghana's other problems.

The coup came one month after Busia announced a 44 percent devaluation of the cedi, the national currency, which sent Ghana's already exorbitant prices for consumer goods even higher. It is also a time when world market prices for cocoa, which accounts for 60 percent of Ghana's export earnings, have dropped to 50 percent of previous levels.

In a good year, Ghana, which has a population of eight million, provides one-third of the world's cocoa crop.

The country held foreign reserves of \$440 million at independence, but these shrank to about \$10 million under the impact of the grandiose spending schemes of Nkrumah, who left the country saddled with foreign debts totaling more than half a billion dollars.

Economic Morass Behind Ghana's Coup

By Jim Hoagland

But that particular innovation was erased Thursday, and a less praiseworthy one established as Ghana's army reclaimed power by deposing Prime Minister Kofi A. Busia, a soft-spoken university professor who appears to have been defeated by the enormous economic problems Ghana faces.

The officers who overthrew him claimed in their broadcasts that Busia had done little to solve the economic morass left behind by Nkrumah, or to stamp out the corruption that infects their society.

What they did not point out was that the army, in its three years of rule after Nkrumah, also failed on these counts. Whether it can do any better the second time around is a question that will be watched closely in Africa, where the coup will have a broad impact.

For the army has now put itself in the position of having to say that Ghana, which in many ways is one of Africa's most politically sophisticated countries, was not yet ready for the parliamentary democracy that the military itself tried to bring back.

This is likely to reinforce military rule elsewhere in Africa, since armies will be able to point to the failure of the Ghanaian experiment of returning power to civilians.

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The soldiers who followed him were able to get the debts re-scheduled, but had to accept stiffer interest rates on repayment as a price. By this time, the debt total was approaching \$1 billion, and his government has had to devote 25 to 30 percent of its revenue to debt servicing.

At least 20 percent of Ghana's labor force is officially listed as unemployed, and the real figure is suspected to be higher.

Busia's Progress party won 106 of the 140 seats in parliament, and the officers on the crest of the revolution and promises to put Ghana right.

But his downfall had been widely predicted for some time. More than a year ago, some of his most able ministers were telling friends privately that Busia, an Oxford educated sociologist, was not exerting firm leadership and was being pushed around by some of the political workers who had helped build the party machinery.

Busia's failure to deliver the economic goods sparked periodic rumors that a coup was imminent. They were strongest last February, but then subsided into an undercurrent of obvious political malaise.

At meetings of the Washington Special Action Group, a State Department higher-up may laugh at Kissinger's jokes about India's service men with experience in the subcontinent are not so easily going to accept that black is white. The burden of convincing them is a heavy one, but the attempt is part of the process of leadership. The alternative—to operate in a closed, self-satisfied group—is too dangerous. Some day a man of Henry Kissinger's intensity will have to accept the larger challenge of making the State Department work.

Making Foreign Policy

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—On this side of the Atlantic, the affair of the Anderson Papers evokes the usual bewilderment about American habits. How can a great country conduct foreign policy when the official apparatus is ignored and angry bureaucrats then make open war through the press?

Well, American governments have always managed with a quiet un-European degree of disorder. It fits the size and character of the country. But this case does raise troubling questions: Even the strongest believers in press freedom can see that more than that right is involved in instant publication of the minutes of top-level meetings on foreign crises.

One view is that bureaucratic jealousy is the villain of the story. The argument goes like this: Henry Kissinger has become President Nixon's chief of staff for virtually all of foreign affairs. He not only briefs the President; he conducts negotiations and oversees the execution of policy. His pre-eminence has much reduced the influence of the State and Defense Departments, and resentful bureaucrats have leaked documents to embarrass Dr. Kissinger. That is unpardonable disloyalty to the President and the system he has created. The answer is to root out those who have leaked.

The diagnosis obviously has a factual basis, but the cure suggested is too simple. To say that the President must be obeyed is to beg the vital question: How does he secure obedience? A President's problem is to devise a national security mechanism that will let him make policy intelligently and see it carried out effectively. An Anderson affair indicates that there is something wrong with the mechanism. This was no casual act of disloyalty; it must reflect serious systemic strains.

The Nixon national security system, as it happens, was recently the subject of two expert public symposia. One, in the current issue of the magazine Foreign Policy, is by I.M. Destler, visiting lecturer at the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton. The other, in November's Harper's, was by two esteemed former security officials, Leslie H. Gelb and Morton H. Halperin.

Kissinger plays two incompatible roles in the Nixon system, Mr. Destler writes: the personal and the institutional. He is the President's close personal adviser, communicant,

agent, ad hoc manager. Those functions have to take priority, thus necessarily weakening his ability to manage the broad range of foreign policy issues and make the bureaucratic apparatus responsive.

The pressure to serve Nixon "effectively," Mr. Destler says, "encourages Kissinger and his staff to handle things more and more in-house." That is surely inevitable. A few issues get concentrated attention. Others are left to drift. The gap between the President and the bureaucracy grows.

No tears need be shed for bureaucrats. But they do have something to offer, if only they continually and their proximity to some of the small, effective levers of operating power. That is why Messrs. Gelb and Halperin see a danger in the Kissinger structure's tendency to ignore them.

"The inconveniences of bureaucracy to creative leadership are well known," their article says—"as are the possibilities of creative leadership going astray. But the bureaucracy is not a monolith. In it are experts who might actually contribute something creative and help avoid mistakes. Perhaps more importantly, the bureaucracy is always there . . . if (it) is ignored and is not persuaded by the President's policy, bureaucracy will undermine that policy—when no one is looking."

"Some balance between creativity and bureaucracy must be found."

Anyone who looks at the problem in an undogmatic way must have a good deal of sympathy for President Nixon and Henry Kissinger. For they had to deal with the actual situation of a State Department bloated and disabled by long years of neglect and inept leadership: "The Foreign Affairs Fudge Factory" in the

title editor of Foreign Policy, John Franklin Campbell. Responsibility does not wait upon the slow work of trimming and revivifying a cabinet department. It is understandable that Kissinger abandoned his original stated intention of being a deep strategist for the President and instead wrote what he believed to be his own to conceive, negotiate, and execute the most urgent policies.

The Dream

A staff of 50 professionals, not dulled by habit or regulation; it would be the dream of anyone who wants to make Washington move. But 50 is too few to manage all the sprawling foreign-security arm of the American government, especially when Kissinger is preoccupied with personal services for the President.

The result is as foreseen by Mr. Destler. The President, through the Kissinger machine, controls only those few issues "on the front burner in the White House kitchen." And even on those State Department and other officials are so distant from the White House staff that they miss the crucial possibility of educating each other into some degree of understanding.

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Frederik Was Informal And Popular Monarch

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14 (AP).—King Frederik IX, who died tonight at the age of 73, reigned in Denmark for nearly 25 tranquil years, and performed his royal duties with gruff heartiness and much informality.

A tall, erect man of naval background, the unpretentious monarch became for his countrymen a solid and enduring figure. Until well into his seventies, he showed the mobility of a much younger man and there were no obvious health problems. Mixed with the bluff good humor of the old sailor was the hint of a gentler personality, that of the warm family man.

It was never impossible to imagine this king stretched out on the carpet with his grandchildren.

Frederik always displayed an obvious and intense pride in his wife, the elegant Swedish-born Queen Ingrid, whom he married in Stockholm in 1935. At about 1935, after some royal journey had separated them, he swept her into his arms in a huge bear hug that became as familiar to most Danes as the national anthem.

The Three Daughters

Now did he hide paternal affection for his three strikingly attractive daughters—Margrethe, Benedikte, and Anne-Marie, the youngest, who became Queen of Morocco in 1953. They got the public bear hug too and Frederik always seemed at his happiest in their company, occupying the royal box at the opera—a "favorite pastime" or relaxing in the grounds of one of the royal palaces. When Princess Margrethe's engagement was announced in 1967, he put her in a car and drove her through Copenhagen to show her to the crowds.

Princess Margrethe, heiress to the throne, married French Count Henri de Monpensat. They have a son, restoring succession to the male line.

Princess Benedikte is married to German Prince Richard zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg.

Frederik's reign opened in 1947 while the country was still shaking loose emotionally from the five-year wartime occupation by Germany. The years since have seen a massive rebuilding of national confidence and a steady improvement of living standards that were always high.

Danes regard the welfare state as their birthright and Frederik has seemed to reflect this national attitude. While still crown prince, he visited the United States in 1939 and was asked by a New York press conference why Denmark didn't have revolutions like some other places. Lighting a cigarette, Frederik eyed his questioner steadily and replied in three words: "Splendid social conditions."

At home, Frederik never gave general news conferences. He maintained the royal distance politely but unmistakably, although there was always the hint of the earthy man just beneath the surface.

Arriving once in London for a visit, he chatted with some of the Danish press corps at the rail terminal and handed cigarettes around. One correspondent put the cigarette in his mouth and was told in a whisper by a protocol-conscious colleague: "You can't do that in the presence of the king."

Frederik broke in with a laugh and lighted the reporter's cigarette. "Let's behave like normal people," he said.

Two Lively Brothers

Frederik grew up at Sorgenfri Palace on the outskirts of Copenhagen, together with his younger brother Prince Knud, who still lives there. They were reputedly a lively pair who got some of their kicks racing automobiles around the palace grounds at night with all headlights turned off. At 15, Frederik went to navy school and emerged four years later as a second lieutenant serving on numerous ships of the Danish fleet. In 1933, he was given his own command, the 160-ton torpedo boat *Elsbeth* with a crew of 34. He reached the rank of commander in 1935, when—following his marriage to Ingrid—he became progressively more involved with his royal duties as heir to the throne.

Princess Margrethe was born on April 16, 1940, only a week

after Hitler's troops occupied Denmark. The royal family, with King Christian X then at its head, remained in Copenhagen. The crown prince and his Swedish wife carried on as normally as possible. After the introduction of gasoline rationing, they took to arriving at official events on bicycles. Sometimes, they pushed the tiny Margrethe through the streets of the capital in her baby carriage.

On an April day in 1947, King Christian died and Frederik was proclaimed king from the balcony of Christiansborg Palace, the Danish seat of government, which contains the Folketing (parliament) building and the foreign ministry.

General Approval

Subsequently he exercised the functions of a constitutional monarch in a style that won general approval from his countrymen. There is no serious republicanism in Denmark and one of the last polls on the subject showed that 73 percent of Danes want to retain the royal household. Frederik traced direct lines of descent from Gorm, "the Old," who died around 950 and is the first Danish king whose existence historians are prepared to guarantee.

The feudal trappings of monarchy long ago disappeared in Denmark. Coronets are worn but the royal crowns were deposited in a museum years ago together with the crown jewels and the royal throne, made from ivory and whale tusk. Danish sovereigns are no longer crowned and have not been since 1940.

On state occasions, Frederik normally appeared in full dress naval uniform, suitably be-medaled.

Love of Music

Far more familiar to Copenhageners, however, was the tall figure in lounge suit or dinner jacket, occupying the royal box at the opera house.

Music was always the king's



King Frederik IX

greatest private enthusiasm. He visited the opera house at least twice weekly for years, often dropping by casually after dinner. He would sit with the score in front of him following every phrase of the music intently.

He was perhaps the only reigning monarch of recent times who could conduct a symphony orchestra with the insight of a knowledgeable musician. The orchestra of the Royal Opera placed itself under his baton each year on his birthday. He also on numerous occasions conducted the Radio Symphony Orchestra and the concert hall orchestra of the Tivoli Gardens.

Mostly, the concerts were strictly private, restricted to small selected audiences of the king's intimates. However, the Danish Boys Brigade orchestra had the king as its guest conductor during several of its national rallies.

Once when the king was visiting a small provincial town, a Boys Brigade band turned out and played a rousing composition dedicated to him personally as a "marching march."

The king thanked the conductor for a good performance but added with a grin that he felt "the symphonist cheated."

Dr. Max Strumia, a Pioneer In Use of Blood Plasma, Dies

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Jan. 14 (AP).—Dr. Max Strumia, 75, a pioneer in research in blood plasma and blood substitutes, died Wednesday.

Dr. Strumia, who was born in Turin, is credited with being the first physician to use human blood plasma in large doses. He is also credited with developing the method of preserving plasma and was the first doctor to prepare dry plasma.

He received his medical degree in 1919 from the University of Turin. He served an internship at Midsouth Hospital in Philadelphia and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical Graduate School. He taught at the University of Pennsylvania.

When World War I broke out, Mr. Paul became a special assistant to the U.S. Embassy in Paris and in 1915 inspected detention camps for German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war in France, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

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200,000 to Vote For or Against

Allende Program Faces Test In 2 Chile Elections Sunday

By Juan de Onis

LINARES, Chile, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Linares Province is one of the two electoral battlegrounds where the voters—more than 200,000 men and women—will say on Sunday whether they favor or oppose the one-year-old socialization program of President Salvador Allende Gossens.

The confrontation between Chile's left-wing government and the anti-Marxist opposition in the rural district is as clearcut as the jagged skyline of the Andes etched against the blue sky.

The outcome of the elections exceeds in importance the seats at stake, which are those of a federal deputy from Linares Province and a senator from the district that combines the provinces of O'Higgins and Colchagua.

All three provinces are in the central region to the south of Santiago, the national capital. In the 90-degree heat of early summer, there is a picture-book beauty to the green fields of corn, orchards pink with peaches, russet stands of wheat, and vineyards where ducks preen their feathers in the shade of drooping willows along the irrigation ditches.

Tension and Fighting

But a tour of the electoral districts a week before the vote depicts the scene of pastoral calm. There is tension and political activists battle at night when propaganda brigades paint walls with electoral slogans. Campaign organizers carry small arms and at least three persons have been wounded in shooting incidents.

In an unusual development for Chile, where there are five major parties and many smaller ones, there are only two candidates running for each congressional seat. In each case, all the parties of Dr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition are behind one candidate, and all the opposition forces are behind the opponent.

As such, the elections have the character of a test of public opinion on national issues. The outcome could well determine whether or not Mr. Allende calls a national plebiscite on maintaining or dissolving the present congress, which the opposition controls.

The government would like very much to put through its

First Offer Raised

The head of the companies' negotiating team, George Piercy, director of Standard Oil of New Jersey, confirmed that the companies' original proposal of an increase in the first quarter of 1973 of about 3.2 percent had been raised. The 3.2 percent had been in addition to the 2.5 percent annual inflation factor built into the Tehran agreement.

The OPEC statement said in part that the OPEC countries "are only demanding compensation for the losses they have incurred due to the recent international monetary developments. Member countries have limited their demands to an increase in posted prices of only 8.57 percent, which corresponds to the actual loss

2 Guilty in U.K. In £12-Million 'Biggest Swindle'

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Two businessmen were convicted yesterday of swindling three London banks out of £12 million in the biggest financial fraud in British history.

Ellis Esar Seillon, 60, was sentenced to five years and Elias Fahimian, 40, was sentenced to four years after their 62-day trial at the Old Bailey.

They were accused of borrowing funds from the banks on the pretext of financing dealings in quinine between 1966 and 1970. The dealings were nonexistent, and they were arrested in 1970.

Seillon was born in France and operated a pharmaceutical wholesaling firm in Baghdad and Paris before coming to England in 1954. His companion was born in Tehran and first came to Britain in 1955, the court was told.

During the trial, the prosecutor said all but £2 million was covered. He described it as the largest financial fraud in British history.

New China Policy On U.S. 'Bizarre,' Soviet Radio Says

HONG KONG, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Radio Moscow said today China's new U.S. policies have led to the disappearance of certain Chinese leaders in Peking.

The radio, commenting on President Nixon's trip to China next month, said events in China since last September could not stop people from wondering about their "bizarre nature."

"The Peking regime which claims to be anti-U.S. imperialism has even recently changed the name of the Anti-Imperialist Hospital," the Chinese-language broadcast mentioned here said.

"There must have been growing conflicts in the Chinese leadership on Sino-U.S. policies which have directly caused the disappearance of certain leaders," it said.

SALT Toils On; Session Is 110th

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (AP).—American and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) went through their 110th meeting today, described by a conference source as "serious and businesslike."

The session at the U.S. Embassy lasted 2 1/2 hours. In addition, two full meetings of working committees also met twice this week.

The source declined to comment whether another round in Helsinki would be necessary or whether the negotiators would find an agreement before President Nixon went to Moscow in May.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS
DOMINICAN BAPTIST CHURCH, 16 Rue des Bains, 10:30 a.m. (Sat.)
St. Louis, 11 a.m. (Sun.)
St. Louis, 11 a.m. (Sun.)
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METROPOLE CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue de la Paix, 10:30 a.m. (Sun.)
St. Louis, 11 a.m. (Sun.)
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THE AMERICAN CHURCH
45 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e
Church School, 10:30 a.m.
Worship, 11:00 a.m.
Worship, 11:00 a.m.

RELAY LEADS TO ACTION
St. Louis, 11 a.m. (Sun.)
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AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
22 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e
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Family Album by Man Ray

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Walking through the Man Ray exhibition at the National Museum of Modern Art (13 Avenue du Président-Wilson, to Feb. 28) is rather like looking through the family album of the art world between the wars.

Man Ray, who was born in Philadelphia in 1890, has a well-deserved and well-established reputation as a pioneer photographer and for this reason his photographic work is not given very much space here. Instead one sees his paintings, drawings and objects. The objects, especially, are pure dada and it is in particular that give the exhibition its family album look. Here is Uncle Man Ray making his famous laundry iron with a row of nails stuck to its underside (just behind him with the hat is Uncle Erik Satie). That was the sort of thing that had all the right people climbing up the curtains (or drapes) at the time.

Today all the right people go to museums to look at the same thing with a sober smile. And here is Uncle Man Ray wrapping a sewing machine in a blanket and tying up the whole thing with rope. He called it "The Enigma of Isidore Ducasse" and would not say what was inside. (Next to him, with a face like a dyspeptic anchorite is Uncle Marcel Duchamp.) This sort of thing had the right people behaving like hysterical gorillas (e.g. the riot at the Salle Gaveau in 1920). Today the right people go to expensive art galleries to buy phone books (etc.) wrapped in plastic by Christo, or they pay him to go to Australia and wrap up several miles of that country's coastline.

Integration

The trouble is of course that a work whose point is provocation becomes an artifact — a souvenir just as soon as the surprise effect wears off. You can scare Aunt Mabel once or twice with your rubber spider, but you can't hope to go on indefinitely scaring the same aunt with the same spider. You can of course go on to scare other people, but after a while you begin to acquire a reputation. You get invited to parties and people say: "hope you brought your spider!" — and what can you do then? You've been integrated.

That is, in a sense, what happened to Man Ray, the dadaist. His visual or mental pranks are often neat. As in "Helapoppin'" or the Marx Brothers movies, you have the throw-away line and the elaborate build-up (sometimes as arduous as a shaggy-dog story). In the latter category, you find the following sort of progression: The artist takes a loaf of French bread to the founder and has him cast it in bronze and in duplicate. Then he paints it blue. Then he puts his duplicate loaf on a pair of scales, signs it and calls the whole thing "Pain point." The outrageous pun may of course be considered a final stab at effective provocation and the painted loaves themselves, neither useful nor aesthetic, beyond the pun, a manifestation of "anti-art."

The problem facing those who have charged into the temple of art with the proclaimed intention of destroying it, is that they very soon find themselves ensnared among the other Buddhas. (If on the other hand they go beyond spiritual action and resort to physical destruction they find themselves in jail.)

Effective Blow

When Marcel Duchamp exhibited a urinal (called "Fountain" and signed R. Mutt) in New York he dealt an effective blow to a certain attitude towards art. But it was at the same time a sort of artistic suicide. Duchamp's sharp and very cerebral intelligence grasped the consequence of his act and, after a few more slashes he ceased all artistic and anti-artistic activity and devoted himself to chess.

Man Ray, while he professes a certain basic pessimism, did not share Duchamp's suicidal inclination. He moved on from dada to surrealism — up to a point, since even today he is producing, or reproducing, objects in the dadaist vein. As a result of this shift, however, he produced paintings and drawings that owe more to the spirit of surrealism (e.g. a painting of a huge pair of lips floating in a dappled sky over the Paris Observatory).



"Venus Restaurée," which Man Ray created in 1936.

The fact that the exhibition, or at least its more dadaist portion, entertains 8-year-olds and outrages nobody points out the extent of dada's success and its failure. It succeeded in making a broad sector of the public realize that art is not an ideal but probably something else (provided it is anything at all). It failed to the extent that the bourgeois audience whose pants it had kicked derived a perverse pleasure from the kicking and was willing to pay considerable sums to acquire works which they supposed would prove that they are not as square as people said they were. In the process dada was elevated to the level of an ideal in total disregard of the fact that it had been struggling precisely against the idealization of any and all art.

Too Tempted

At the beginning of the 19th century the German painter Runge declared that "art must first be totally despised, it must first be thought totally pointless, before it can once more come into its own." Man Ray and his fellow dadaists attempted this, but Man Ray himself was too tempted by all the possibilities his inventive talent proposed to him.

There is something of the Yankee tinkerer about him, and what he does appears like a permanent testing of his ingenuity. With his work as with that of the tinkerer whom everyone ultimately imitates, the question of precedence is of great importance. Looking at much of the avant-garde stuff today Man Ray can quite rightly say: I did that in 1913, in 1920, in 1935.

A look through Uncle Man Ray's album shows that the old boy is right. He sometimes shows a great sense of style. But who cares who did what first.

After Paris, the show moves on to the Louisiana Museum near Copenhagen.

Around European Galleries

Paris

Drawings from the Collection of the Marquis de Robien, Louvre, Cabinet des Dessins, Pavillon de Flore, to March 13.

One hundred drawings from the collection of an 18th-century nobleman and parliamentarian from Brittany that now belongs to the Rennes Museum are on view. The collection is composed of a remarkable roster of names (e.g. Donatello, Leonardo, Botticelli, Dürer, Ribbens, Rembrandt, Watteau, etc.) and while individual pieces are not always of great interest, the collection as a whole is a good illustration of what a

provincial cabinet d'amateur could be like.

Heurteaux, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue La Boétie, Paris 8, to Jan. 31.
Born in 1898, André Heurteaux is one of the masters of early constructive abstract art whose discretion has kept him in relative obscurity. His rectilinear and rectangular work harks back to the aesthetics of the thirties. His colors are discreet and sober without being dull.

Moulins, Espace-Cardin, 3 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to Feb. 12.
Jean Moulins has produced a series of 70 oil paintings entitled "La Vie des Femmes" and assembled them in what is described as the biggest book in the world (cast in solid pewter and weighing more than 800 pounds). The paintings purport to show a progression through the scale of neuroses and psychoses but their myopic ambition makes them gummy from the outset. Each painting represents a head, full face or profile, screaming or silent. On the whole it is a rhetorical statement about the torments of the psyche that strikes one as empty because its vehemence is not consolidated by insight.

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Notes for a Thesis on the Concept of Quoting and Super-

ART MARKET

Basel and Classical Antiquities

By Soreau Melikian

BASEL (UPI)—Dr. Herbert Cahn looks every inch a professor. He holds a PhD in Klassische Archäologie und alte Geschichte from Basel University. He talks about the seminar which he conducts on ancient numismatics at Heidelberg, and you take it as a matter of course.

Scholarly appearances and accomplishments aside, he is, professionally speaking, a dealer, not a professor, and has been in business here since 1928. To collectors, he is best known as the chairman of the board of Münzen und Medaillen A.G., a company he founded in Basel in 1941. It is now the specialized firm in coins and medals and in classical antiquities in Basel and one of the three major companies of its type in Switzerland.

The firm's reputation and importance are very largely the result of Dr. Cahn's combination of scholarship and commercial astuteness. Basel has now become a major art market center for coins and Greek and Roman antiquities.

The advantages of scholarship in Dr. Cahn's field have immediate and long-term consequences. For example, he is currently doing research for a paper on the earliest coins of Greece, concentrating on the first electrum coins of Asia Minor in Ephesus and Miletus and Lydia in the 7th and 6th centuries BC. Needless to say, no one could compete with him when it comes to assessing, historically or commercially, a coin from this area.

The long-term effect of the application of scholarship to the selling of antiquities is far-reaching. When a catalogue issued by his firm on, say, terracotta and vases, such as the publication issued last month, specifies that "all items are guaranteed," customers know that

this is no idle boast and far more than a financial guarantee. Any scholar hates to be proved wrong and will probably pay greater attention than anyone else not to be put in a position of having to recant.

Atmosphere

The atmosphere of the gallery has a quality that I have never found anywhere else. It is on the third floor of a middle-class apartment building in the Mallesgasse, a residential street. After pushing the door open, one steps into a reception room complete with secretaries typing furiously away, suggesting some sort of academic institution. One is then led into a room that is halfway between a library and an exhibition room.

Among rows of books, systematically classified are display cases containing excavated glass, a few Greek pots, a couple of bronzes. Standing on the floor are two terracotta Etruscan jars.

But it is in Dr. Cahn's own office on the floor below that one gets the feeling of being in a museum laboratory. Spread along a low table were innumerable fragments of what had once been an important archaic Greek vase. The piles of notes made it abundantly clear how Dr. Cahn was spending his time—for pleasure and interest as much as for commercial reasons. He confessed that he collects fragments of Greek vases, a collection started as a source of documentation which soon proved an aesthetic treasure.

Dr. Cahn, however, is no dreamer. The backbone of his business is coins which account for roughly two-thirds of the turnover. This is a privileged field, perhaps the last in which high-quality items are still available. Dr. Cahn likes to emphasize that it is definitely the only one ac-

cessible to people of all classes. "The fact is that you can buy a genuine work with an excellent portrait of such a famous Roman emperor as Constantine the Great and a perfectly legible text to go with it for 50 Swiss francs." He admits, however, that things have changed enormously in the past 15 years. Prices in few categories have risen so dramatically.

Contrast

The contrast between coin prices and those for Roman and Greek antiquities of the ordinary type is striking. In the mid-sixties, a black figure Attic kylix (dimpled vase) of the mid-5th century BC would have cost 2,000 Swiss francs. Now it is worth about 3,500 Swiss francs. During the same period, an ordinary 4-drachma coin of the 5th century BC from Athens with the owl on the obverse has risen from about 200 to 1,500 Swiss francs.

Dr. Cahn suggests three reasons that coins have gone up so much in price (apart from the fact that the highest quality is still available). They are easy to carry. Their value can be determined almost instantly—unlike that for most objects d'art, whose prices vary between loosely defined limits. And coins are easy to understand. Their historical context holds an appeal even to people whose visual gifts are not highly developed.

The main markets for his firm are, first, Switzerland, and then Germany. The American market for ancient coins is very narrow: about 95 percent of American collectors, says Dr. Cahn, go in for either American coins or, more generally, 20th-century coins.

In Switzerland, coin collecting has become a passion. The chairman of the Council of Ciba-Geigy, Dr. Robert Kappeler, is one of the major collectors in the world, with one of the finest selections



Greek amphora... about 520 B.C.

of Greek coins, ranging from the 7th century through the 3rd century BC. Public interest is exemplified by the fact that his collection was exhibited in Lucerne at the Kunstmuseum several years ago. Even more remarkable is the interest expressed, commercially at least, by banks. The Bank Leu in Zurich deals in ancient coins at 32 Bahndammstrasse. It has appointed Dr. Leo Mildenberg as director of its activity. (Both Dr. Mildenberg and Dr. Cahn are natives of Frankfurt.)

Added Category

Dr. Cahn's firm added the category of Greek and Roman antiquities to its coin-selling activities in the 1950s. He has now reached the stage where the Louvre, the Copenhagen and Stockholm museums and others are among his best clients. Unlike most dealers, Dr. Cahn likes doing business with museums, which represent 40 percent of his clientele. The private buyers are far more dispersed than those for coins. Switzerland comes first, followed by America. In this field, the presence of two other important firms in Basel, Eile Borowski and George Zakas, has turned the city into a major center for classical antiquities. Every now and then an auction held on the premises of A.G. Münzen und Medaillen with catalogue by Dr. Herbert Cahn, equaling in scholarship those of the most exacting museums, highlights the pre-eminent position of the city.

When asked about the major problem in his two fields, Dr. Cahn says he deplores the absence of any young, eager dealer "who would naturally have the scholar's qualifications." He adds as an afterthought, "Where there is no dealer, there is no market."

Erik Bruhn Gives Up Ballet

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Erik Bruhn, the 43-year-old Danish ballet star, has announced that he is retiring from his performing career because of illness.

Mr. Bruhn, who was scheduled to dance with the American Ballet Theater in its current season, made the announcement in a letter released by his manager, Christopher Allan.

Mr. Allan said that Mr. Bruhn was suffering from a "peptic ulcer disease." Mr. Bruhn had been plagued by a series of injuries and illnesses for the past two years.

mechanisms or huddles of ideas, deployed over the canvas like children in groups at a playground.

Emanuela Grassi, Palazzo Braschi, Piazza Fanele, Rome, until Jan. 18.

Grassi, who studied with Kokoschka, exhibits busy, lively drawings with fine lines making swirly abstractions of biblical scenes and bright renderings of the Garden of Eden. There are oils on view, too, but these are more somber and somewhat unresolved.

Peter Phillips, Condotti, 85-Via Condotti, Rome, until Jan. 18. This English pop artist paints birds, animals and machinery on huge canvases which look like billboards or blowups from a Sears, Roebuck catalogue.

Pietro Annigoni, Levi, 12 Via del Vantiaggio, until Jan. 18. This celebrated portraitist shows pen drawings of the Tromp-Valley and Milan of the thirties and a recent series of lithographs of female nudes. All are ably done but exceptionally cold and dry.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Theater in London

Latest Low Moan Spectacular

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Do not be put off seeing the latest, and most funny Low Moan Spectacular by their curious name, redolent of sweaty callisthenics, eyeball-to-eyeball confrontations, and the grunts and groans of some experimental theater.

The group's allegiance is to vaudeville and English music hall, to which they add some sophisticated satire. Their current show, "El Coca Cola Grande," purports to be a space-age evening of nightclub entertainment in a seedy Central American dive, presided over by a Nicaraguan, Pepe Hernandez, and performed by the untalented members of his family.

Within this bizarre framework, the Low Moan Spectacular presents a series of acts which are often hilarious, although always deliberately incompetent and dis-

astrous. At their best they achieve a surrealistic incongruity, as in their brilliant send-up of show business' absorption with its own glamour: a mock Oscar ceremony followed by "There's No Business Like Show Business," sung in Spanish which somehow exposes the banality of the song's sentiments.

Inspired The funniest moments come in a knockabout slapstick sketch on Toulouse-Lautrec, with an inspired performance as Le Bijouet from Alan Shearman who even manages to dance a convincing cancan on his kneecaps.

There are plenty of incidental delights: John Smith as Billy Joe Jackson, a 125-year-old Mississippi blues singer, tumbling his way on stage and standing with his back to the audience; Dix White and Gabriella Wieder, the

Dix White and John Smith in "El Coca Cola Grande," a Low Moan Spectacular production.

group's two vivacious girls, deftly juggling out of time as a European song contest group; and Ron House, the Chicago-born leader of the group, as the low suffering Hernandez, continually caught with his professional smile switched off as he lambasts his family.

Low Moan Spectacular, which recently completed a season at the Greenwich Theatre, returns to that theater for four evening performances from next Wednesday night and may be seen next month in Striving, Scotland.

John Stuart Anderson's new-man show, "Byron," utilizing special lighting and back projection techniques as well as music, opens at the Arts Theatre for a limited run on Thursday. The show is written by Nicholas Petrides, said to be in jail in Greece, and will be directed by Michela Williams.

Peter Handke's "Offending the Audience," directed by Nal-tall Yavin, will open at Inter-Action's the Almost Free Theatre on Jan. 25 with public previews from Thursday.

Other recent plays in London: "Long Day's Journey Into Night," by Eugene O'Neill, at the New

On the Arts Agenda

The European premiere of Gian Carlo Menotti's "The Most Important Man" is scheduled for Jan. 15 at the Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi in Trieste, with the composer as stage director and Christopher Keene as conductor—as they were for the world premiere last season at the New York City Opera.

staging will be by Tito Capobianco of the New York City Opera, and the designer David Mitchell. Others in the cast of the Italian-language production are Carlo Cossutta as Radames, Joy Davidson as Amneris, Ingrid Vignoli as Amonasro and Martti Talvela as Ramphis.

The first French performances of Krzysztof Penderecki's "The Devils of Loudun" will be the principal production of the Marcellus Opera's second festival of contemporary opera, with performances scheduled for Feb. 4 and 6. Margherita Wallmann will stage the work, Bernard Dayé is the designer, Reynald Giovanetti the conductor and the critic Antoine Goles is responsible for the French adaptation. Other works in the festival include Janacek's "The Makropoulos Case" (Jan. 21 and 23) and a double bill of Sade's "Socrate" and Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole" (Jan. 22 and 30).

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Scofield Wins Shakespeare Prize

HAMBURG, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Paul Scofield, British Shakespearean actor, was awarded this year's Shakespeare Prize by the FVS Foundation of Hamburg, the organization announced yesterday.

The award of 26,000 marks (\$38,100) will be made to Mr. Scofield during an April ceremony in Hamburg's city hall.

Mr. Scofield also won the right to nominate the recipient for a 6,000-mark (\$8,700) scholarship

for a year's study at a West German university. Earlier recipients of the FVS Foundation Shakespeare Prize include director Peter Hall, writer Graham Greene, playwright Harold Pinter, singer Janet Baker and Prof. Roy Pascal.

The FVS Foundation recently provoked a controversy in London by awarding a cash prize to Prime Minister Edward Heath for his efforts in bringing Britain into the European Common Market.

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Dollar Drops To New Lows As Gold Gains

No Sign of Intervention By Central Bankers

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Bankers, businessmen and speculators sold off the dollar all over Europe today and drove the price of the U.S. currency down to new lows. The dollar fell to 16 1/2 pence in London and 16 1/2 francs in Paris, its lowest level since the summer of 1968.

There was no sign of central bank intervention in the markets to steady the dollar's heavy fall. Gold shoots higher.

The fragility of the mid-December Washington agreement on currency alignments sent some operators scurrying from paper money into gold. Their gold buying orders, at a time when holders were unwilling to sell, shot the price of the metal up to a record \$44.95 an ounce, a jump of 40 cents.

The selling was rocking the dollar handed the pound sterling its biggest daily gain—about two cents—in the memory of foreign exchange dealers. While this boosted the pound to its highest since the November 1967 devaluation of sterling, the overvalued was the lowest value for the dollar for more than four years.

But the dollar was still above its official parity in terms of the pound, whereas in some markets—Germany, Belgium and Holland—the dollar plunged well below its newly agreed central rates.

In Germany, it was 0.18 percent below the official parity agreed in Washington in December. In Holland, it was 1.3 percent below and in Belgium it fell to 1.22 percent below the newly set central rate.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

	Jan. 14, '72	Previous
ster., 16 per cent.	16 1/2	16 1/2
Belgian franc	44.24-27	44.44-48
Deutsche mark	3.215	3.23
Fr. 100 fr.	5.15-18	5.15-19
Goldfranc	2.55	2.59
Swiss franc	3.415-3.42	3.40
Yen	313.00	313.75

French Trade Surplus Rises

PARIS, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—France today reported a trade surplus of 173 million francs for last month, making a total surplus for 1971 of about 4.5 billion francs.

French sales abroad reached a record 11.03 billion francs in December, while imports totalled 10.31 billion francs.

In a statement accompanying the figures, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing expressed his satisfaction with the country's foreign trade performance and forecast a surplus of the same size in 1972. The trade surplus in 1970 totalled 1.04 billion francs.

However, experts here are inclined to disagree with the minister's optimism. They comment that last month's Washington monetary settlement brought about a sharp increase in the franc's value, particularly compared with the artificially depressed level at which it was trading between August and December.

They fear that French exports will slow and imports increase as the effects of the franc's higher value gradually make themselves felt.

The ministry also reported that the industrial production index rose two points in November to 174. The index is based on 1962 equalling 100.

The month's rise of 1.2 percent brings the gain in the index to 8.1 percent over the November 1970 level, the ministry added.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing described this as further proof that the economy is sustaining its growth, with no sign of slowdown last November, a time when pessimism over immediate economic prospects was at its height.

EEC Forecasts Slow 1972 Growth of 2.5-3%

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market's gross national product (GNP) likely will increase only 2.5 to 3 percent in real terms in 1972, the EEC commission said in its latest quarterly economic forecast issued today.

This compared with the latest estimate of 3.5 percent growth in 1971 and 5.6 percent in 1970. The commission said its forecast was prepared before the mid-December monetary settlement in Washington, which modified substantially some economic perspectives. But it said the outlook for production and employment was still only a little better than when the forecast was made.

Though the EEC's international competitive position was weakened by the new structure of world exchange rates, the return to more orderly relations and the ending of discriminatory U.S. trade measures should help

EEC exports and encourage sagging investments by business, the report said.

In any case, it said, there are many reasons to believe that economic growth will continue to slow in coming months in all member countries except Italy and France, where some gains would be experienced. Its full-year GNP forecast was based on some upswing in the second half.

Within the EEC, the investment climate is not as good as in the past two years. Profit margins likely would fall, capacity utilization decrease and stocks seem unlikely to rise substantially. Surveys of businessmen have shown growing pessimism on their part. The investment slowdown likely would be less marked in France, and in Italy there could be a tendency to rise.

Public investment, by contrast, should rise in all EEC countries except the Netherlands. Private consumption likely would remain active, but its growth should be slower than in most of 1971. Slower salary growth was seen as the chief cause of the easing in private spending. Except in France and Italy, unemployment was expected to rise.

Germany's GNP Rose 3% in 1971

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—West German gross national product in 1971 rose nearly 11 percent to 856 billion deutsche marks. In terms of constant prices, based on 1962 levels, it rose only 3 percent according to provisional figures released today by the federal statistics office.

The nation's total output slackened in real terms compared with 1970 when it rose 5.3 percent and with 1968 and 1969 when it increased by 7.3 and 8 percent respectively.

EEC Warns Italy On Rejection of German Contract

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—In an important move to enforce EEC competition rules, the Italian government was warned that it should not bow to domestic pressure and refuse to approve a 100 billion lire contract that Rome's electrical power board wants to award Kraftwerke Union of West Germany, an EEC spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Altiero Spinelli, an Italian who is the EEC commissioner responsible for industrial affairs, wrote to Prime Minister Emilio Colombo saying that the commission could launch formal action against Italy if it did not carry out its obligation under the Treaty of Rome to allow free access to its public works market by firms in other EEC countries.

Italian business and labor groups protested the selection and demanded that the government, which has the power of final approval, should refuse it in favor of an Italian supplier.

U.S. Lowers 9-Month GNP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Gross National Product for the first nine months of last year was revised downward, reducing third-quarter GNP to an annual rate of \$168.3 billion from \$169.0 billion, the Commerce Department announced today.

Third-quarter GNP growth, at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, was revised down to 5.2 percent from the previously reported 7 percent. The second quarter expansion was adjusted down 7.8 percent from 9 and the first quarter growth was revised down to 13.7 from 13.8 percent.

Real growth—that is, minus the impact of inflation on prices—was revised down to 2.1 from 3.8 percent in the third quarter, and to 3.4 from 4.8 percent in the second quarter. The first quarter's growth was unchanged at 8 percent.

The inflation rate, or GNP deflator, was revised down to 2.5 percent in the third quarter from 3 percent. For the second quarter it was revised upward to 4.2 from 4 percent and for the first quarter it was adjusted upward to 5.4 from 5.3 percent.

The preliminary fourth-quarter GNP figures will not be released until next month. On another report, the department said that combined factory and trade inventories fell \$60 million in November to a seasonally-adjusted \$179.42 billion, reversing an upward revised October gain of \$550 million.

Combined business sales rose a steep 2.5 percent, or \$2.83 billion, to \$117.62 billion from October.



Peter G. Peterson

Stans Seen Set to Resign

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Peter G. Peterson, President Nixon's adviser for international economic affairs, is expected to be named shortly to succeed Maurice H. Stans as Commerce Secretary, informed sources report.

The change is expected to occur when Mr. Stans, a close associate of Mr. Nixon for many years, resigns soon to help direct fund raising for the President's re-election campaign. Mr. Stans headed the Republican Finance Committee in the 1968 campaign.

The White House declined comment, but informed sources said Mr. Peterson, 45-year-old former board chairman of Bell & Howell, is in line for the cabinet post although several others are still under consideration.

Mr. Peterson left Bell & Howell to join the White House staff last February. His analyses of trade policies are understood to have had an important influence on the President's leading up to Mr. Nixon's announcement of his new economic programs last August.

Central Banks Buy U.S. Issues

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—Foreign central banks acquired \$56 million of marketable U.S. government securities in the week ended Wednesday, according to figures released yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

It was the largest one-week gain since announcement of the international currency realignment last month, and it underscored continued pressure on the dollar in currency markets.

Ped holdings of government issues in custody accounts for foreign official institutions now total a record \$28.08 billion. These chiefly represent the investment of dollars acquired by foreign central banks in order to keep the value of their domestic currencies from rising too sharply.

For corporations, the outlook seems likely to encourage long-term bond financing now even though there may be no immediate use for the funds. Borrowing via bonds now is the cheapest it has been in about a year.

More Easing Expected. Analysis predicts a bit more of a decline in short-term rates following the precipitous drops of recent weeks. "We ought to get to the bottom in March, with the Treasury bill rate not much below 3 percent," says David Jones, an economist for Irving Trust Co.

Treasury bills, short-term obligations that are key indicators of the volatile money market, were at 5.14 percent just prior to the beginning of the wage and price freeze in mid-August but had fallen to 8.74 percent by year-end—an unusually steep decline, and followed by more of the same, with three-month bills trading recently at 7 1/4 percent.

The 90-day negotiable certificates of deposit issued by banks for deposits of \$100,000 or more commanded rates of 6 percent or so before mid-August. They dropped to 4 1/4 percent by year-end and now are 3 7/8 percent, indicating the banks' lack of appetite for more supplies of lendable funds.

After last year's record financing, corporations now are generally less anxious to raise funds via long-term debt. However, rates on corporate bonds and other long-term issues have not dropped nearly as much as short-term rates. For this reason, and because corporations are expected to have ample cash from rising profits and other sources, bond rates are expected to continue inching downward.

Memorex and IBM have agreed to terminate a 1970 suit filed by IBM alleging misappropriation of IBM trade secrets by Memorex. A Memorex cross-complaint alleged abuse of legal process by IBM and interference with Memorex relations with its customers. The agreement declared that the suit's termination occurred without admission by either party with respect to any legal or factual matter in issue.

Sperry Rand Sees Lower Earnings. Sperry Rand expects third-quarter earnings to be below last year's 51 cents a share but ahead of the second quarter's 29 cents a share, according to vice-president-treasurer Alfred J. Macchia. He also said that the company is "studying the possibility" of going to the debt markets early this year for additional capital. A Netherlands subsidiary will raise \$20 million next month in the Swiss market, he said, and this would be used to help finance European operations.

U.S. Interest Rates All Head Down

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—Interest rates that lenders get for long-term or short-term credit are declining. Some are easing, some are drifting, but all are headed downward as the demand for loans remains sluggish while the supply of lendable funds is being increased by government moves.

Although credit demands from the government and corporations are still light, especially in the short-term sector, Federal Reserve money managers have been pumping lending capacity into the markets at an unusually heavy rate.

Analysts see two reasons for this policy: To drive up the nation's money supply, cash and demand deposits in banks, after several months of low growth. The idea is to help get the economy moving up on schedule.

To prepare the credit markets for possible heavy rescaling of dollars back to the United States from foreign central banks.

So far this reflex has been slight. But money men worry that foreign central banks may soon be cashing U.S. government securities purchased with dollars accumulated in large quantities last year, a situation that could put sharp upward pressure on all short-term rates as well as on Treasury bills. It would force up rates because this source of demand for bills would dry up so the government would have to pay higher yields to attract domestic buyers. As rates on bills rise, rates on competitive issues would also rise.

The prime rate, which is the rate that banks charge their biggest and best corporate customers, has fallen to 5 percent from August's 6 percent, and a further cut is awaited.

This morning, First National City Bank and Irving Trust—which both have floating rates that are reviewed weekly—cut their rates to 4 3/4 percent, effective Monday.

The 3 1/2 percent level is an 11-year low. Some expect it to drop to 4 1/2 percent before rates firm up in mid-year. Most observers expect this firming to come as business improves and corporations also consumers increase their borrowing to finance increased expenditures.

Bond Rates Also Down. Rates on corporate bonds are also falling, though not as rapidly as short-term rates. Bond rates loosely follow the short-term rates, and thus are being pulled down by them, but more importantly, there are fewer corporate bond offerings these days and thus less competition for the investor's money, so the rates are not being bid up.

These interest rate declines have important implications. Some analysts see the trend as a plus for the stock market, which usually has trouble advancing when yields available to investors in corporate bonds are significantly higher than returns on stocks.

For corporations, the outlook seems likely to encourage long-term bond financing now even though there may be no immediate use for the funds. Borrowing via bonds now is the cheapest it has been in about a year.

More Easing Expected. Analysis predicts a bit more of a decline in short-term rates following the precipitous drops of recent weeks. "We ought to get to the bottom in March, with the Treasury bill rate not much below 3 percent," says David Jones, an economist for Irving Trust Co.

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2 Cut Prime Rate To 4 3/4 Percent

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—High-flying Digital Equipment, kingpin of the mini-computer field, ran into selling pressure yesterday, and the consensus among several analysts is that more of it is probably under way.

Through a member of the so-called "growth club," Digital has reported five quarters in a row of declining earnings.

At least part of the pressure has reflected arbitrage activity (a trader's technique involving selling short the stock of one company involved in a transaction and buying the shares of another). This is what happened following the announcement that American Research & Development (ARD) plans to give its holders its 45 percent interest in Digital and then merge with Textron. Arbitrageurs shorted (sold borrowed stock of) Digital and bought ARD.

Scarcity to Disappear. Equally important, in the minds of a few analysts, is that the disposition of the 45 percent (4,605,000 shares) means that an important plus for Digital—the scarcity of stock in public hands—will disappear.

With the stock presently commanding a price-earnings multiple of anywhere from 45 to 52, depending on the individual analyst's estimate, it is the view of several analysts that the issue is likely to be a lethargic performer for a while, considering the additional headaches of more stock on the way and arbitrage pressure.

In fact, one of the Street's top computer specialists, citing question marks about the company's expansion into

large-scale computer systems and the onslaught of more stock, thinks the issue should be avoided.

New Ground Rules. His argument about the movement into large-scale computers is that it is essentially a new area for the company with "a new set of ground rules." Requiring "a lot more support—both in terms of dollars and people—than the company anticipates."

On the other hand, another leading analyst, rating Digital as attractive for the longer term, cites a strong mini-computer business, industry-wide and the probability that Digital's future quarters will display a sustained rising earnings trend.

Kenneth H. Olsen, Digital's president, declines to discuss earnings other than to say he expects them to be up for the year. At present, he says the mini-computer business is strong. On the other hand, he says "our large computers are still going slowly."

As for the general business picture at Digital, Mr. Olsen says: "We do see things turning up somewhat, but we don't see the upturn that we and everybody else is looking for." As for foreign business—representing about 30 percent of sales—he says: "It still looks very good, but there has been a slowdown in some countries."

Concerning the impending "divorce" from ARD, Mr. Olsen says: "We are happy to be independent."

Digital officials announced the firm has agreed in principle to purchase from RCA its equipment used in production and testing of core memory systems. Terms were not given, Reuters reported.

IBM Quarterly Net Up 11%, Making a 6% Gain for Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI).—International Business Machines reported today that a sharp 11 percent gain in fourth-quarter profits pushed the gain for the year to 6 percent.

For the first nine months of the year, IBM showed a 41 percent rise in profits.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) \$2,797.76 \$2,795.52
Profits (millions) 306.22 275.25
Per Share 2.66 2.41

Year Revenue (millions) \$2,735.75 \$2,503.98
Profits (millions) 3,078.85 \$1,715.29
Per Share 3.38 2.98

The 1971 gain was somewhat better than many Wall Street analysts had expected. On the New York Stock Exchange, IBM shares climbed 1 1/4 points to 59.

Operations outside the United States continued to contribute massively to the company's performance. Gross income from these operations held steady at 41 percent of the total while profits from them made up 53 percent of the total.

The gross income from these operations rose 18.2 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion. Earnings were up 11 percent at \$569.9 million.

T. Vincent Learson, chairman, said that the firm last year "experienced a high rate of discontinuance," particularly in the United States, of data processing equipment formerly installed on a rental basis. Nevertheless, he noted, IBM's consolidated gross income from rentals and service last year rose 11.2 percent over the previous year.

Turnover in the final quarter rose 19.3 percent, pushing the year's gain to 10.8 percent. By contrast, third-quarter revenue was only 8.7 percent ahead of year-earlier levels.

The company said that the substantial recovery was due to "greater internal efficiency, a higher level of production and a more vigorous domestic car market in the latter part of the year."

Lord Stokes, chairman, said that "we are fairly optimistic about the current year. He said production was running at a higher rate than a year ago, but declined to give details. Sales totaled 1.06 million units, including 352,000 cars, 193,000 trucks, buses and vans, compared to last year's total of 984,000 units.

Prices Drift As Big Board Volume Dips

Dow Edges Up 1.50 As Profit-Taking Fades

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Glamours, golds and airline stocks moved higher yesterday in a drifting market that produced a mild rally in the final half hour on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones Industrial average edged up 1.50 to 806.58.

Standard Brands, a star glamour issue, rose 2 to \$2 after management disclosed a sales gain of 20 percent for the December quarter.

Gold issues showed strength, brokers said, that reflected the weakness of the dollar against other major currencies in Europe's money centers.

Within this context, gold-mining issues are regarded as a "hedge" by some traders. American-South African boomed 4 8/8 to 43 1/8, Dome Mines climbed 8 to 60 1/8.

Airlines moving aloft included Trans World Airlines, up 2 1/4 to 45 1/2; KLM, up 1 7/8 to 43 1/4; UAL, up 1 3/8 to 41, and Pan American, up 1 to 17 1/8. Brokerage houses have recommended the airlines as potential market climbers for 1972.

The gaining glamours ranged from Disney, up 3/4 to 141 5/8, and Levitz Furniture, up 1 1/2 to 150, to Honeywell, up 4 to 133, and Polaroid, up 2 1/2 to 98.

Bausch & Lomb, however, dropped 8 1/2 in active trading to 159 in reaction to reports on problems encountered by soft lens manufacturers.

Topping the active list were Boeings, up 1 1/4 to 141 5/8, and Union Carbide, up 1 to 46 5/8. Boeing has benefited from the conjectured increases in aerospace spending. Union Carbide announced this week a process that converts solid wastes into useful products.

American Standard slipped 3/4 to 13 on the active roster. It disclosed last week a loss for its final 1971 quarter.

Chas. & J. Smith & Pacific fell 7/8 to 49 1/8. It announced a dividend cut, yesterday.

Eckerd Drugs rose 3 5/8 to 33 1/4 after announcing its intent to withdraw a previously proposed offering of 600,000 common shares.

Volume, despite a pickup in the final 30 minutes, slipped to 14.96 million shares from the previous 15.41 million.

On the American Stock Exchange index closed at 28.53, up 0.1. Ozark Airlines was the most active issue, closing at 10 3/8, up 3/4. Among other active issues were Permacore, up 1 1/8 to 15 3/4, Tyco Laboratories up 1 1/4 to 16 and McCulloch Oil up 1/8 to 30 1/8.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and government bonds were unchanged to 2/32 lower. For the week as a whole, all sectors were in plus territory.

U.S. Price Index Up .8% in Month

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The seasonally-adjusted wholesale price index rose 0.7 percent in December after advancing only 0.1 percent in both October and November, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

On an unadjusted basis, the index rose 0.8 percent to 115.4 percent of its 1957 basis after increasing 0.1 percent in November and declining 0.1 percent in October.

Administration officials said the spurt in the index reflected a technical catch-up reaction in certain prices following the expiry of the 90-day freeze on Nov. 13. They said this "freak" December bulge may be extended at least into January.

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PEANUTS

MY NAME IS PATRICIA REICHARDT, AND I AM REPORTING TO THE STUDENT COUNCIL AS REQUESTED.

I HAVE ALSO BROUGHT MY ATTORNEY WHO WILL BE ADVISING ME.

WHERE'S JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE? I THOUGHT THEY WERE GOING TO BE HERE.

YES, I'M PREPARED TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

I THINK I SHOULD OPEN WITH AN IMPASSIONED PLEA AGAINST THIS IMPACT.

MY ATTORNEY WILL ADVISE ME OF MY RIGHTS.

"LET THE BUYER BEWARE!"

R.C.

HOW DO I GET TO THE OCEAN?

TAKE EXIT 4, YOU CAN'T MISS IT.

WHY DO I LISTEN TO THEM...

THE EVENING

BET-A-MILLION BASHBY RELEASED FROM BABBLING BROOK SANITARIUM

The billionaire sportsman has been suffering from shattered nerves for several years, since he made the only losing bet of his career—against a stupid hill-billy.

THAT STUPID HILL-BILLY WERE MAH PAPPY!!

IF HE COULD WIN A BET FUM BASHBY MESSIE AH KIN—

BLOOD IS THICKER WATER!!

BEETLE BAILEY

GO! GO! GO!

HAS THE SECOND HALF STARTED?

NO LOVE THOSE MAJORETTES!

MISS PEACH

IRA, YOU ARE UNSPEAKABLE!

NOW, LET ME TELL YOU JUST HOW UNSPEAKABLE YOU ARE. FIRST OF ALL, BLAH, BLAH, BLAH... BLAH, BLAH, BLAH... FURTHERMORE, BLAH, BLAH, BLAH...

BUZZ SAWYER

WELL, HERE WE ARE IN LONDON, MARCEL.

WE GOT THE LAST TWO SEATS ON THAT PLANE AND I'M SURE NO ONE COULD HAVE FOLLOWED US.

PUT TO PLAY SAFE, KRENE! WE'RE GOING SOMEWHERE ELSE IMMEDIATELY.

OKAY... SOME GLITTERING ROMANTIC PARADISE.

HERE'S A BIT OF LUCK, THERE'S SPACE AVAILABLE ON THE S.S. BRAZILIAN, SAILING TOMORROW NOON FOR RIO WITH A STOPOVER IN MADRID.

MADEIRA! THAT'S THE PLACE, HON.

DO THEY HAVE SLOT MACHINES?

WIZARD OF ID

THERE'S A DIRECT CORRELATION BETWEEN THE FULL MOON AND ATTACKS OF LUNACY.

WHO FIGURED THAT OUT?

I DID.

THAT'S FIRST! "EACH TO ASK WITH."

REX MORGAN M.D.

THANKS FOR THE INFORMATION! WHAT KIND OF SHAPE WAS THE GIRL IN WHEN THE AMBULANCE PICKED HER UP?

SHE DIDN'T LOOK SO GOOD—WAS STILL OUT OF GOLD.

I'M SURE IT WAS KATHY IN THAT AMBULANCE THAT PASSED US, JUSTIN!

WAS SHE HIT BY A CAR?

NO! APPARENTLY SHE PASSED OUT FROM AN OVERDOSE OF DRUGS.

PLEASE! DR. MORGAN—HURRY! YOU'VE GOT TO HELP HER!

POGO

YEAH YOU GOT WHOOOOTS FOR THE PAPER, PORKEY?

YES... ALL HANDWORK... MY OWN.

ALREADY GOT A WHOOOOTS... HE SHARPENS 99% PENCILS PER DAY.

THIS IS DIFFERENT... A COMIC STRIP I SAVED OUT OF PLANKS... ALL BOUT SWAMP LIFE.

I DUNNO BOUT A ANIMAL STRIP... NOTHIN' FUNNY BOUT 'EM PORKEY.

IT'S A COMIC STRIP WHO SAID IT WAS FUNNY?

RIP KIRBY

I WARNED YOU NOT TO TOUCH MY BEAUTIFUL THEA, MR. AULT. I WARNED YOU.

PUT THAT DOWN, JORGE. DO AS I SAY.

STAY WHERE YOU ARE, JORGE...

AND IN THE STUDY...

GREAT SCOTT! THE ROOF CAVED IN...

BLONDIE

DAGWOOD—YOU'VE GOT TO WAKE UP!

PLEASE—LET ME SLEEP TEN MINUTES MORE AND I'LL SKIP BREAKFAST.

BUT YOU'VE ALREADY SKIPPED SHAVES AND READING YOUR PAPER.

IF YOU TAKE ANOTHER TEN MINUTES MORE I'LL HAVE TO GO TO WORK IN YOUR BED SHEET.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"SNOW AND MAPLE SUGAR SOUNDS GOOD... DID YA EVER TRY IT WITH KETCHUP?"

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SWOHE

TYPAR

CONIVE

INNACE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ALWAYS BELITTLING—By William Lintwinski

15 Long time

16 Cante

17 Knife: slang

18 Source of harm

19 The chins at breakfast

20 Two-wheeler

21 Place section

22 Element

23 — rime

24 City of France

25 — a time

26 Press

27 Kind of music

28 Took on

29 Lethargic

30 De-nothing

31 Lingo far

32 Bang the bell

33 Dyer

34 Outfit: Abbr.

35 Swart

36 Father of

37 Neta and Per

38 Yaho

39 Black

40 Man of

41 Thel, center

42 City on the

43 Took on

44 Mine features

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52 Free-wheel

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